BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 18 MAY, 1839. No. 3240.

FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 482 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has three fourths of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 18th May, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, having granted Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CHARLES THOMAS WHITEHEAD, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service, of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, to SPENCER COMPTON ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said Court, limited to the collection of assets, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court and to the payment of the debts and otherwise protecting the property of the deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of May, 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

PALE ALE from Barclay Perkins & Co. landing from the Euphrates—Price Rupees 55 per Hhd.

LECKIE AND Co.

SUPERIOR Sherry in cases of 3 dozen and 6 dozen, selected by Captain Grindlay, Army Agent, London, price Rs. 18 per dozen.

LECKIE AND Co.

MR. W. W. BECK respectfully intimates to Gentlemen of the Honorable Company's Service generally, but to the Military in particular, and the Community at large, that, in accordance with his own, and the wishes of several individuals, it is his intention, in a short time, if he meets with suitable encouragement, to open an Agency Establishment, similar to and *in connection with that of Messrs. Alexander. Kerr, and Co. of Leadenhall Street, London*, to be designated, "*Beck's Army and General Agency Office and Reading Room*," wherein Passages to England and elsewhere will be negociated according to instructions; commissions executed for all sorts of Goods either in Bomby or from England; Parcels and Letters received and despatched to England and all parts of India: Baggage shipped, landed, and forwarded to the interior if required, Monies invested, Bills, on England and other parts of the world, purchased on most favourable terms, Houses engaged and Bunder Boats supplied for parties just arriving at the Presidency, in short, every description of duty will be performed that is usually required of an Agent, for the trifling sum of Rupees 10 (ten) per annum in Bombay, and one pound Sterling in England, *payable in advance*. To the Establishment, which will be in a central and airy part of the Fort, there will be attached a Reading Room, comfortably fitted up with every requisite article of Furniture, and regularly supplied with the most popular Indian and English Newspapers and Periodicals, available to all Subscribers frequenting the Room, but not beyond its precincts.

Gentlemen desirous of encouraging Mr. BECK, in the establishment of an Office as above described, which he thinks is calculated to benefit all classes of the Community, will have the goodness to signify, their intention to do so as early as convenient, in order that measures may be immediately adopted for carrying the plan into effect with the least possible delay. Parties availing themselves of Mr. BECK'S agency will have the advantage of access, without costs, to the Home Establishment, so long as their time of subscription remains unexpired, and the like privileges will be accorded to Subscribers in England on their arrival here.

NOTICE.—Supposed to have been misdelivered, a box per Walmer Castle, Captain BOURCHIER, from London, to the address of THOMAS H. BABER Esqr. C. S.—Any person who will deliver it to Messrs. FORBES & Co., will be rewarded, if required.—Bombay, 18th May, 1839.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines viz:

Destournel and Co.'s Claret.....at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Pomy's Medoc.....at " 14 per Do
Keirs and Co.'s Madeira.....at " 550 per Pipe.
and.....at " 250 per Hhd.
Murdoch, Shortridge & Co.'s ditto.....at " 500 per Pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman.....at " 350 per Hhd.
Brown Ditto, from Hope, Bruce and Co. of Leith, in cases of 7 and 5 dozens....at 18 & 16 per Doz.
Champaigne from Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 Dozen Cases.....at Rs. 36 per DOZEN.

Bombay, 18th May, 1839.

ANNUALS, &c. FOR 1839.

THE *Oriental Annual*, or Scenes of India, by Bacon, with 18 engravings by the Findens, from Drawings by Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick.

Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annual, Eastern Legends by Caunter, with 22 do. from do. by Daniell.

Jenning's Landscape Annual, or the Tourist in Portugal, illustrated from Paintings by Holland, 19 do.

The Keepsake for 1839, edited by Reynolds, 12 engravings, Royal 8vo. Indian Rubber patent binding.

The Byron Gallery, a series of historical embellishments, illustrating the Poetical works of Lord Byron, a new and enlarged edition, with descriptive letter press engravings.

Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap Book for 1839, with poetical illustration by L. E. L.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath,

Heath's Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of Blessington, with beautifully finished engravings.

The Diadem, a book for the Boudoir, by Miss Sheridan.

Gems of Beauty, displayed in a series of twelve highly finished engravings of Spanish subjects, from designs by the first Artists, with fanciful illustrations in Verse by the Countess of Blessington.

Ackerman's Forget me not.

The Books of Bryatty, Characteristics of British Palaces, elegantly bound in Morocco.

Ruled blank Memorandum books, pocket size.

Ex Golconda and other recent arrivals, to be had for Cash of J. J. MALVERY, Circulating Library,

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FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 18th May 1893.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next, the 21st Instant, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE. & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, at the usual hour, and without reserve, the undermentioned, viz. the remains of a valuable Invoice of Glass Ware, (contents as put forth in former advertisement); an Invoice of Hard Ware; a large quantity of Cotton Twist, *a portion of it slightly damaged*; a few bales of Coarse Woolen Cloth, Common Guns, barrels of Salt Herrings, numerous articles of Household Furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT I P. M.

A few dozen cases of excellent light Claret, and a quantity of very good Champagne; after which a superior Chesnut Buggy Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co. have received, and exposed for sale, the following goods from China, which are priced moderately to ensure a speedy sale—Camphor Wood Trunks, plain and covered, of sizes, Writing Boxes with Portfolios, Ladies elegantly lacquered and gilt Writing Desks, Paper Boxes plain and superior, Knife Trays, Bread and Spoon ditto, Bottle Stands large and small, handsome Card Boxes with Counters, Tea Caddies large and small, Knotwood Dressing Cases, handsomely carved Chessmen, Cases of curious Insects, Fish, &c. handsome Table Ornaments, sets of Flower Pots (3 in a set), Velvet Slippers, Bamboo Easy Chairs, a very handsomely carved Rosewood Easy Chair with Springs covered with Red Damask, Tiffin Baskets, elegantly worked Ladies Aprons, Fancy Silk Neckerchiefs, Black Silk ditto, Argus Feather Fans, White Feather Fans, a very handsome Japanned Table suited for a Lady's Boudoir, a few Birds of Paradise, &c. &c.

Bombay, 18th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—An excellent Buggy, with high cast Arab Horse and Harness..... Rs. 900

A very handsome Gray Arab Horse, of excellent temper, has been ridden by a Lady..... ,, 600

A Grey Saddle or Buggy Horse ,, 200

A Double bodied Phæton nearly new, with a pair of Bay Horses, double Harness, and a set of single Harness; price..... ,, 650

A Lady's Arab Grey Horse, with new Side Saddle, Bridle, and Martingale complete warranted Sound, and free from vice..... Rs. 600

A very Handsome Grey Arab Charger 14-1-high, perfectly Sound, with a new Hunting Saddle and Bridle..... Rs. 500

JUST imported, and for sale,, by the undermentioned—Pekoe, Pouchong, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Jars of Preserved Ginger, Citron, and Chowchow; Tubs of Dried Fruits Pingfa Sugar in boxes of one maund, &c. &c.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have for sale Suits of Silk Camlet Clothing, adapted to the use of Gentlemen proceeding by the overland route to Europe.

Bombay, 18th May, 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have received from China, by recent arrivals, a few Tubs of Dried Liches in excellent order, which they are retailing.—Also a few Prime China Hams.

Bombay, 18th May, 1839.

TO BE LET.—A commodious and airy upper-roomed House, with out Houses, stabling, &c. situated in Nesbit Lane, Bycullah, nearly opposite the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq. formerly occupied by the late N. Fernandes Esq.—For particulars apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

MASON and GILBERTSON'S. October brew'd Indian Pale Ale.—Messrs Frith & Co. are now landing from the ship "Ann" a batch of this much admired "Burton Ale" brewed expressly for the Indian Market, which they will dispose of at Rupees 75 per *'Hhd—Cash!*

Nesbit Lane 18th May 1839.

CARBONELL & Cos. WINES.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small parcel of Wines of the following description received direct from the above celebrated Firm per ship "Ann"

Sherry in quarts at per Dozen..... 26 Rs
Claret (2nd Growth)..... 28 "
Superior old Port in quarts..... 26 "
Do do do in Pints..... 14 "

FRITH & Co.

Nesbit Lane 18th May 1839.

WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

A Few dozens of the above wine of a choice description, is for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned at per dozen 45 rupees

FRITH & Co.

Nesbit Lane, 18th May 1839.

TO. LET—A commodious and eligible dwelling House, situate on the East side of Colabah, facing the Harbour, and nearly opposite Mr. BROWNRIGG'S House, recently in the occupation of the Rev. Morgan Davis. For particulars, apply to

FRITH AND Co.

THE Undersigned have just landed a batch of both ALLSOPP'S and Bass's, golden Ale, which is of superior quality, and is on sale at their Godowns on a moderate price; also,

Sherries in Butts, at.....Rs 550
Ditto of superior quality in bottle, at 21 Rs per Doz..... 700
Superior Madeira, from Murdock Shortridge and Co.....at Rs 700 per Pipe.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 18 *May* 1839.

TO BE SOLD by public Auction, on Wednesday, the 22d Instant, at 3 P. M. near Messrs. FORBES AND Co's. Screws, the following Goods, landed from the ship *Ospray*, in a damaged condition.

77. Bales, Cotton Marked B.
32...Do.....Do.... ,, R. L.
21...Do.....Wool.. ,, .. B.

The Cotton and Wool will be put up in lots of 10 Bales for the convenience of purchasers.—Terms of the Sale, Cash, and the lots to be cleared away within three days of the date of Sale, or to be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.—Bombay, 17th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—At *Nursingjee Cowassjee's* house, near Cowassjee Patell's Tank, in Parsee street, No. 2 without the Fort, fine Cream Cheeses about 5 lb. each, at one Rupee per pound.

A large ditto of 56 lb will be ready on 25th Instant, and retailed at not less than 2 lbs. at one Rupee per lb.

Fresh Cream Cheeses of any quantity will be made after giving previous notice of 3 days on paying 3 Rs. per lb.

N. C. will also pack them in Tin to send to outstations on paying the Extra charges.

10 Plants of the Chestnut tree, 6 inches high, at 10 Rs. each, and will be supplied in any quantity required, at the lowest rate and shortest notice.

FRESH TEAS.—The undersigned has just received by a late arrival from China, very superior Pekoe, Powchong, Souchong and Hyson *Teas* which with confidence can be recommended.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 18th May, 1839.

SUPERIOR Bengal Cabin Biscuit of a late importation can be had in quantities of a maund and upwards at a considerably reduced price, on early application to the undersigned. W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 18th May, 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received the following valuable works for sale on Commission:—

	Rs		Rs
The Book of Dreams	1½	Only Daughter	18
Diamond French Dictionary	1½	Jameson's Winter Studies	18
Higgin's Earth	6	Domestic Hints	2
Mudie on Man	3	Parbury's Oriental Herald, No. 12	1½
Mudie's Mental Philosophy	4½	Nicholas Nickleby, No. 9	1
Oracle of Rural Life	1½	Book of the Passions	19
Amaranth	18		

ALSO,

A beautiful collection of water color Drawings of Females, &c. amongst which are several of Queen Victoria.

ARRIVED per "*Maria*," a supply of Messrs. COCKBURN AND Co.'s Superior Pale Sherry.

Apply to GREY AND Co.

FOR SALE.—Sparkling Champagne, which they can recommend, at 45 Rs. per Doz. of October brew, ex "*Cestrian*."

Apply to GREY and Co.

Rampart Row, 18th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ELLIOTT'S PALE ALE. A few Hhds. of October brew, just arrived, Apply to

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1839.

2ND CALCUTTA GOVT. LOTTERY OF 1839.

THE Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are to had at BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs, DIROM CARTER and Co. at the following prices—

Whole Ticket.....Rs 18
Half ditto..... " 59
Quarter ditto..... " 29½
One Eighth ditto..... " 14¾

TERMS, CASH.

The Terms and Conditions that are instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the "*Bombay Government Gazette*" of the 9th Instant, wherein will be observed all particulars

The Drawing will commence on the 1st June next at Calcutta

Bombay, 18*th May* 1839.

TO BE LET.—A large commodious comfortable Airy Bungalow at Mazagon, recently vacated by the Hon'ble G. W. Anderson Esq.—Apply at the office of *Nurbharam Bhowaneedass Tunksally* in Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, 18 May 1839.

TO be let.—A large House Called "Claremount," recently vacated by B. Doveton Esq, Civil Auditor, situated in Nesbit lane, at Mazagon; is ready to be entered immediately—For particulars apply to *Ardaseer Limjee Cowasjee* or *Framjee Cowasjee Esq.* at his office in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 18th May, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1839.

No. 256.—Lieutenant W. E. Rawlinson, of the Bombay European Regiment, is allowed leave of absence for a period of four months, to proceed to Egypt on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1839.

No. 257.—The following extracts from the Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 27th February, and 13th and 19th March 1839, Nos. 8 @ 10 are published for general information.

Letter dated, 27th February, 1839. *No.* 8.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Hughes. Overland.
" S. Whitehill,
Captain J. D. Smythe,
" H. Macan, and E H. Hart, Overland.
" H. M. Shaw.
Lieutenant Charles Mellersh.

2 We have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.

Major Thomas B. Jervis, Captain C. W. Grant, and 2nd Lieut. Wm. Hodgson, for six months.

Lieutenant E. N. Cartright, to remain till July next.

3. We have placed Captain Meldrum on the Retired List. This vacancy has effect from the 12th July 1837.

Letter dated 13th March 1839, *No.* 9.

We have appointed Major General Delamotte to succeed to the General Staff at your Presidency, upon the first vacancy which shall occur after his arrival, provided there shall be no Senior Officer present, who shall be selected by us, or by your Government, to succeed to the vacancy.

Letter dated 19th March 1839, *No.* 10

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Captain H. F. Bartlet, Lieut. Charles Giberne, and Lieut. E. W Cartwright, (Overland.)

2. We have granted additional leave to the following officers, vizt.

Captain T. C. Parr, and J. S. C. Jameson, for six months.

3. We have permitted Major Meriton to retire from the Service.

This vacancy has effect from the 10th January 1839.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1839.

No. 258.—Lieutenant Shaw of the European Regiment, Superintendent of Bazars and Police at Poona, having reported his return from Aden on the 11th ultimo, is directed to assume charge of his appointment from the date of his arrival at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 13th May, 1839.

No. 259.—Serjeant William Washbrook of the Brigade of Horse Artillery, is allowed to retire from the Service on the pension laid down in Article 20, Sect. LI. of the Code of Military Regulations.

No. 260.—Brevet Captain E Whichelo, Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st instant.

No. 261.—Lieutenant R. W. Horne, Acting Superintendent of Bazars and Police at Poona, is allowed an extension of leave to remain at the Mahableshwur Hills, from the 1st to the 31st instant.

No. 262.—The following promotion is made:—

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Montefiore to be Surgeon, vice Anderson retired.—Date of Rank, 1st May 1839.

No. 263.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant E. A. Guerin of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Ensign Reynolds on leave to the Presidency.

Lieutenant C. Lodge of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Deputy Judge Advocate General's Office Poona, on the departure of Lieutenant Rawlinson from that Station.

No. 264.—The following temporary Native promotions are made:—

New Levy Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Silledars Kullian Sing and Sewlali Sing to be Jemedars, on the augmentation.—Date of Appointment, 1st May 1839.

No. 265.—Assistant Surgeon Fraser, under orders for Karrack, is to proceed in medical charge of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

On the arrival of that Vessel at Karrack, Assistant Surgeon Fraser, is to be relieved either by Assistant Surgeon Broadhurst or by Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1839.

No. 266.—Consequent on instructions received from the Government of India, Captain W. C. Harris, of the Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer at Belgaum, and will join with the least possible delay.

Lieutenant H. J. Margary will, as a temporary arrangement, receive charge of the Executive Engineer's duties in Lower Scind, and 2nd Lieutenant G. McLeod will relieve Lieutenant Margary from the charge of the details of the Engineer Corps.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1839.

No. 43—The following Extracts from the letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 27th February and 20th March, No. 13 and 26, are published for general information

Letter dated 27th February 1839 *No.* 13.

"We havo permitted Mr. W. R. J. Shum, a Midshipman in the Indian Navy, to return to his duty at your Presidency."

Letter dated 20th March 1839, *No.* 26.

"We have to acquaint you, that Mr. Francis William Hopkins, who has been for some time employed on Mr. Robert Napier's Steam Foundry at Glasgow, and who is Acting Midshipman on board the Company's Vessel "Kilkenny" now on her way to your Presidency, has been appointed a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, subject to the existing Regulations, and we direct that on his arrival you administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company."

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1839.

No. 44 —Commander R. Lowe, Indian Navy, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle 13th, May 1839.

No. 45.—Mr. John Henry Disbrowe is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a volunteer for the Indian Navy, from the 4th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 46.—Assistant Surgeon Fraser, under orders for Karrack, is to proceed in Medical charge of the Honorable Company's Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."

On the arrival of that Vessel at Karrack, Assistant Surgeon Fraser is to be relieved either by Assistant Surgeon Broadhurst, or by Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Castle, 9th May 1839.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart: collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1839.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector and Magistrate of Surat, is allowed to remain at the presidency on sick certificate for one month, from the date of delivering over charge of the office of senior magistrate of police, to Mr. J. Warden.

Lieut. A. Nash, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th to the 20th instant, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on private affairs.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 11th to the 31st instant, to proceed to Mahableshwur, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted on the 24th ultimo to Mr. G. Seton Karr, assistant to the collector of Candeish, to have effect from the 10th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

L. R. REID. - *Actg. Chief. Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1839.

Mr. E. C. Morgan, Honorable Company's Solicitor, is allowed leave of absence to the 31st instant, to proceed to the Mahableshwer Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. John Warden having reported his arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to resume charge of his office as senior magistrate of police.

Mr Henry Willis having returned to Bombay, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope granted to that gentleman under date the 4th of February last, is cancelled, and he is allowed to resume his duties as junior magistrate of police.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1839.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of twenty days from the 16th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, and Sattarah.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to transfer assistant surgeon White, vaccinator N. W. D. Guzerat, to the S. E. D. as vaccinator, and to appoint assistant surgeon Keith, acting vaccinator S. E. D. Guzerat, to be vaccinator of the N. W. D. Guzerat.

Assistant surgeon White to join the S. E. D., when relieved from his military duties at Hursole.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend H. Jeffreys, A. M. Archdeacon of St. Thomas's Cathedral, leave to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the period of one month, from the 13th instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, stating, that the undermentioned gentlemen were examined on the 10th instant and were pronounced to be qualified for the transaction of public business, in the languages in which they have been respectively examined.

Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, W. H. Harrison, and C. H. Harrison, Mahratta.

Messrs. T. Ogilvy, and A. St. Richardson. Guzerattee.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to notify, that the Mails of the Atalanta Steamer will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday next the 20th instant.

As much inconvenience arises from the want of punctuality in sending letters to the Post Office, a fine of ½ a rupee will be levied on every cover taken in for dispatch after 3 P. M. the hour of closing above specified.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master General.*

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 15th May 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 8th instant..... Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th March last.....Chests 18,909

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 7th instant.....Chests 20,188
Ditto from the 8th to the 14th Instant..... 160
Chests 20,348

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 7th instant 1839.....Chests 8,639½
Ditto from the 1st to the 7th Instant..... " 5
Chests 8,644½

Bombay, 15th May 1839. F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

DURPUN.—MAY 17.

The case of the two Parsee converts, the hearing of which was postponed from Monday to yesterday, was closed a little after 5 o'Clock last evening. The decision of the Honorable the chief justice was that the Court could not compell the young men to return to their families, but that they were at liberty to go wherever they chose. We believe the Plantiffs, are to bear the costs of both sides.

There was no assemblage of any kind either in or about the Court, on Monday, or yesterday. This was greatly owing to the proclamation that had been issued by the Parsee Punchayut, warning all their fellow men from going to the Court or resorting to any violent measures. This fact which does infinite honor to the respectable members of the Punchayut, clearly establishes the truth of the views which we expressed on the subject in our last paper.

When we avowed our decided opinion as to the intentions of the Parsee Punchayut, we were not unaware of the rumour, that two regiments had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and a part of the men was directed actually to move to the vicinity of the Court House. But we placed no great reliance on this *gup*, thinking that the Government, which was publickly informed of the measures adopted by the Punchayut to preserve peace, could consider the Police powerful enough, without the assistance of the military, to put down the mischievous doings of the mob, if any were still collected on the occasion.

We find however that we were wrong in our supposition. The orders alluded to were issued and obeyed; a rather overwhelming display of military force was made; and if we are rightly informed, the Guns in the Fort St. David were also loaded. Such the preparations that our Government thought necessary to suppress the apprehended outbreak of irritated feelings on the part of the Parsee community, and we would respectfully observe that they would have been more appropriate on the occasion of an invasion of our island by the Portuguese from Damaun, or the Guicowar from Baroda.

We really think that after an assurance was given on the part of the Punchuyet and accepted by Govt. there was no necessity for resorting to such matters, and that the preservation of the public peace had much better been left to the superintendent of Police. As matters were arranged in a different way, the display of the military was construed by the natives, absurdly enough, into attempt on the part of the Government to uphold the cause of the religion professed by its leading functionaries.

From the Calcutta Papers of the 4th and 5th Instant, we gather that the Pilgrim Tax levied at Juggonath and Guya has been abolished, as that at Allahabad which was abandoned about a month ago.

A native correspondent from Mhow informs us that under the orders of Government a school has been established at that station. It is stated that the Government has sanctioned an allowance for the salary of the master, Books, slates &c.; but the native community of the place having been permitted to contribute towards the establishment, readily subscribed a sum of a little more than 26 Rs. a month. The school is said to have at present 85 pupils; and the number is expected to increase. Our correspondent says: "We hope that full success will attend the exertions used by Government in promoting the education of its subjects, by means of opening schools in all large towns. It is to be hoped also that the people will continue to take interest in matters of education as they have done on the present occasion."

HIGH WATER TABLE 18TH MAY, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	2 32	2 56
Sunday	3 22	3 47
Monday	4 17	4 48

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 13th. Surgeon J. Anderton, Retired from Ahmednuggur.
Do. 17th. Assistant Surgeon Bowstead, 13th Regt. N. I. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

May 12th. Ensign J. D. Devitre, Staff to Mhow.
Do. 13th. Captain F. A. Clarke 52nd Madras Infantry to Sholapore
Do. 15th. Assist. Surgeon A. R. Murton to Deessa.
Do. 18th. Ensign McGregor, 21st Regt. to Baroda.
Do. 16th. Cadet Frederick Stanley, to Poona.
Do. Do. Lieut. Rippon, 21st Regt. N. I. to Ditto.
Do. Do. Capt. J. Holland, Actg. Qr. Mr. Genl. to Malahshur Hills.
Do. Do. Ensign Henry Pottinger, 15th N. I. to Malligaum.
Do. Do. Cadet C. F. Magnide, attached 2nd Cavalry to Mhow.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona the 4th Instant, the Lady of Major Asburne, Bombay Regiment European Infantry of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 16th Ship Surry, George Sinclair, Master, South Australia, Via Batavia, South Australia 24 February 1839 and Batavia 20th March.

DEPARTURES.

May 13th The East India Company's Cutter Nurbada, Husson Coonjee. Syrang, to Surat.

Do. 14th The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah, Mocassjee Peerbhoy, Native Cammander, to Kurrachee

Do. Do. Ship General Wood (formerly the Danish Ship Syden) J. H. Ropman Master to China.

Passenger.—A. Mobbye.

Do. Do. Schooner Nimble, R. Fellow, Master, to Mauritius.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and servant.

Do. 15th Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley, bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland K. C. B. Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in India, Thomas Maitland Esq. Capt. to Trincomallie.

Do. Do Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, Lieut. T. H. Mason, to Trincomalie.

Do. Do. Barque Resolution, George Jellicoe, Master to Madras.

Passengers.—Mrs. Havelock, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Pelkington, Bishop Parrott, and 25 Convicts.

Do. Do. The India Company's Pattimar Bhima, to Mandavee.

Passenger.—Col. Henry Pottinger.

Do. 16th Ship Abbotsford, R. Broadford, Master, to Liverpool.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H.C. Steamer Atalanta	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th Instant.
A Steamer	Do.	Bushire.	3d June
A Sailing Vessel	Do,	Aden*	20th June
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	20th May.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	25th do.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	
La Navarin	Jefferies & Co.	Persian Gulf.	15th to 20th instant.
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Lintin.	25th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Columbo.	20th May
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Ann	Do.		
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co.	chee	
Eamont	Frith & Co.	Khurrat-	With des.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay and Atalanta, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station Schooner Constance.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Charles Forbes, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaram Dyaram, Putamber Savey, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family, Sultan, Hamoode, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulaman, Boyne. Barbara Ann, Prince George and Juvane, and Surrey.

Arab—Ship Tauze

Danish—Syden

Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.

French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	28th Jan.
John Deuniston	Grey and Co.	do.	13th Feb.
Thetis	Do.	do.	19th do.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormosjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	19th do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	Do. do.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	15th April
Ida		do.	6th Feb.
Childe Harold		do.	10th May
Anna Robertson		do.	30th March
Isabella		do.	15d do.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Dec.
Syria	MeVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	8th do.
Heywood	Do.	do.	10th April
Kingston		do.	28th Feb.
Grenada		do.	1st April
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	20th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	27th Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	24 Feb.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	26th Feb.
Commerce		do.	17th March
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	16th do.
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do.	3d Feb.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	20th do.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde.	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Nov.
Buteshire	Do.	do.	1st May
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	3d March.
Buckingamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust. Bordeaux	
Pacquet d'Havana		do.	3d Jan.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's. Jeffries & Co.	Rio.	1st Jan.
Emilia	Do.	Madras.	12th do.
Drongan	Do.	Bordeaux	22nd Dec.
Josephine		Lisbon	2nd Feb.
St. Gualtes			

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.

" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.

" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.

" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—May 4.

Agra.—A Circular has been addressed to the Officers of the Bengal Commissariat, directing them to purchase elephants at whatever price and in whatever quantity. This indicates that we shall have some work to the Eastward.

Captain Bean, 23d Regiment, has been appointed Political Agent at Kwettah, where he has been instructed to raise an escort of 800 men.

Accounts have been received from the Army at Quetta on the 6th April. Shah Shooja Ool Moolk with Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, and the greater part of the Shah's disciplined Force, arrived there on that morning, and the Troops were to move immediately in advance upon Candahar, the Shah being in front to receive the Allegiance and aid of his subjects. There was, unfortunnately, considerable suffering, for the time, from a scarcity of supplies, the Khan of Kelat, within whose Territory Quetta is situated, having apparently taken measures to prevent the country people from bringing articles for sale to the Camps, as they had done freely on the first arrival of the Troops. This conduct has probably been adopted by the Khan in order to prove the importance of his friendship to us, and to procure higher terms for himself. His proceedings could, however, cause no impediment to the movement of the Army. A convoy with supplies was at hand, there would, on its coming, be enough actually in store to take the troops, though perhaps on a restricted scale of expenditures to Candahar. Resources were also looked for in the Pisheen valley. The prospectus of the coming harvest were excellent, and 5,000 Camels laden with supplies, will have started from Shikarpore to join the Force about the 25th instant. Seyyud Muheen Shah, the friend and companion of Captain Conolly, had come to Mr. Macnaghten with overtures from the Sirdars of Candahar, and there seemed little prospect of serious resistance. Some disappointment had been at first expressed that large numbers of Afghans had not been taken into the employ by the Shah while below the pass. It was desirable, however, with reference to the consumption of supplies, that the undisciplined retainers of the Shah should not crowd round him in numbers until he should reach his country, when of course they will be encouraged to assemble freely near his person. The Bombay Troops, forming a part of the advancing Army, under the command of General Willshire, were at Dadur on the 8th April, and were to move through the Pass without delay—Captain Bean, of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Shah's Levy, was named Political Agent at Quetta, and directed to remain there with a portion of the Troops in order to keep open the communication and generally to assist the Army in front. Local levies are being organized both at Quetta and at Shikarpore. A mission was to proceed to Mr. Macnaghten from Heerat, where all was well to the 15th March.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—May 2.

At a meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society held in the Grand Jury room last evening—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair—the proceedings of last Monthly Meeting were read by the Secretary. Drs. Martin and Braine, of Calcutta, were proposed by Dr O'Shaughnessy as members of the Society—seconded by the President and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Professor Agrasiz of Geneva, whose nomination, &c. had gone through the prescribed channel for recommendation, was proposed an Honorary Member of the Society.

Some very good fac-similies of the drawings of Col. Stacy's coins, noticed in the last Meeting, taken by Hurree Mohun, a native artist in type metal, were handed round to the Members, and generally admired.

Considerable discussion then ensued as to what was to be done respecting the commentary made by Premchund on the Narayun Naiashada. It appeared that in Professor Wilson's time Premchand had been selected to compile the first volume of this work, which had been done, and the volume published by the Society—some doubts had subsequently been thrown on the completeness of the work, and Mr. James Prinsep had in consequence some time back sent to Benares for a more perfect copy. Premchand now called upon the Society to take his past labours into consideration and allow his commentaries on the Narayun Naiashada to be published---the question therefore before the Meeting was, whether the copy now offered for publication was the most perfect that could be procured. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland was of opinion that the work in question was perfect; doubtless containing some slight errors which Premchand acknowledged, but still challenged any one to discover in it any *material* inaccuracies. Though Mr. Sutherland had not gone through the whole volume himself, from information which he had received from many learned Pundits, he was perfectly satisfied of its completeness. Mr. H. T. Prinsep proposed that the best manner to clear up the difficulty, would be to send copies to the Sancrit Colleges of Benares and Calcutta, and also to Mr. Hodgson and Mr Wilkinson, which was agreed upon.

Several books were presented by the Government of Bengal, and various learned Societies, and individuals, for which the thanks of the Society were duly voted.

A letter was read from Professor Lassen of Bonn, bearing warm testimony to the great importance of Mr. James Prinsep's recent discoveries.

The Officiating Secretary mentioned that, during the last month, application had been made to them for two pictures (Canalettis) in the Museum—which were shewn to be the property of Major Home. It appearing to the Committee of Papers, that the Society possessed no claim whatever to the pictures, they were accordingly returned to Major Home.

The Officiattng Secretary brought to the notice of the Meeting the present state of the Museum---that the office of Curator had now become vacated by the departure of Dr. Jameson, who had held the office temporarily since the time of Dr. Evans' departure. Several applications had been made for the Curatorship, but the qualifications of the candidates had not been considered, by the Committee of Papers, to reach the standard required by the Society; it was therefore suggested that Dr. J. McClelland be invited to take charge of the Museum, on the usual allowances. This proposition was seconded by Captain Forbes, and unanimously approved.

Dr. McClelland said he should be happy to do his utmost in forwarding the wishes of the Society, but that he had to attend at the Dispensary from two in the morning till five in the evening, he could not therefore devote more than two or three hours in the mornings and evenings to the duties of the Museum. That if he accepted the situation on the usual allowances, he should beg to condition that, as long as he was Curator, no subscriptions be received from Members for the preservation of the various collections in the Museum—the whole amount of the salary should be devoted to this object. No less than 1300 or 2000 Rupees were immediately required to put the Muscum in an efficient state---mineral tables were greatly required, but they were very expensive; and various other alterations commenced upon by Dr. Jameson were needed.

Sir Edward Ryan said, that though the offer was a very liberal one on the part on Dr. McClelland, yet the Society, he thought, ought to meet all such expences---the mention that the taking the office should be on the usual terms was not intended to be applied in this way. The Society would gratefully avail themselves of Dr. McClelland's assistance on the ordinary terms—Dr. McClelland consented.

A letter from Dr. G. Vandenburgh, of Bonn, was read, touching a box of shells sent by the Society. The names having been detached from the shells, he solicited the Society to be pleased to transmit another packet more carefully prepared.

A letter was read by Mr. Sutherland from Professor Lassen, Bonn, inviting the Society to send copies of several of their Sanscrit works to Germany, where there was a love for Sanscrit reading and a demand for standard works in that language, and, adding, that he would make arrangements for their sale. The proposition was agreed to by the Meeting.

Mr. Sale, of Sylhet, presented the Society with a fac-simile of an inscription taken by him at Gowahattee. A similar donation was received from Lieutenant Macgregor, obtained from the ruins of a fort he was taking down. The slab had been placed horizontally in the wall. The character in which the inscription was written was beautifully clear, and every letter could be distinctly read, but no sense could be discovered in the sentences. Captain Forbes *profanely* remarked, that there could be no doubt the slab was a school boy's *exercise!* but this opinion was not generally adopted.

Mr. James Lowe forwarded a paper prepared by him on the "Laws of Siam."

Colonel R. Benson then handed over to the Officiating Secretary, to be read to the meeting, a letter he had received from Amarapoora, dated 23d March, containing an account of an awful earthquake that had occured there on the day or two previous to that date: the letters described the earthquake very vividly---the house had rocked so violently, that chairs and tables rolled about the rooms. The writer felt two distinct and severe shocks; and the next morning they found the country under water, and the earth forced up in several places---every brick house had been thrown down and many lives had been lost---the palace of the King, at Ava, had shared the same fate, and was lying prostrate, burying many people in its ruins.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep brought to the notice of the Meeting, that the French Government had lately conferred a great favour on one of the members of this body—he referred to Mr Hodson, who had been made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in consequence of his profound researches in oriental literature. It was important that such an honor conferred upon one of the members of their body, Mr. Prinsep thought, should be recorded in their proceedings. The French Government might be assured that we recognise the compliment paid to us by them—the decorations of the appointment itself, had been sent through the Court of Directors to the Government, and by them transmitted to Mr. Hodson.

Nawab Tohowur Jung's case was then brought in for discussion—he had, in conjunction with the Society, nearly completed a work entitled the Sharya al Islam, of which he was desirous the Government should take a certain number of copies---it was agreed that a letter should be addressed to Government on this subject.

We perceive that Government are about to lay down the keel of another steamer immediately, one of 769 tons; for the building of which tenders are invited, and the hull to be completed in nine months after the acceptance of the tender.—*May 4.*

We have peculiar pleasure in publishing the following Memoir of Soobadar Major Khoosial Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, a gallant soldier, who served the Hon'ble East India Company during sixty-three years. We are of opinion that a more gallant race of soldiers is not to be found in the world than those forming our Indian Armies--in personal courage they are second to none--and in all enduring resolution--in patient submission to privations, and unflinching steadiness under fire, *which cannot be returned*, we claim for them the pre-eminence over every other class of soldiers--of their steadiness under fire we remember a very striking instance, because we had the opportunity of making the comparison between a Native Corps, and as gallant Regiment as ever wore the Royal Uniform. There are many no doubt, who may remember the 22nd of August 1811, when the British Troops were driven out of the batteries before Fort Cornelius in Java. We happened to have been in one of the batteries all night and had got permission to remain, when the rest of the detachment were relieved in the morning for the purpose of seeing the effects of a salvo which *was to have been* fired against the enemy's works at daylight! The gallant Gillespie, (who till that day had commanded the advance from the day of our landing,) had been relieved in the morning of the 21st August, and the vigilant look out which he kept up had been omitted. The enemy consequently succeeded in getting a body of about 1000 men between our trenches and our batteries, and before we had time to fire a shot the whole of the batteries were in the enemy's possession!! The fact was that they had made a feint of attacking one of our Piquets, and the few men in the batteries with muskets had been marched off to assist in repelling what was not the real attack--so that we had in *our* battery only mortars and howitzers to return the vollies of musketry which the enemy poured into it--but to make a long story short, *we* were obliged to take to our scrapers? (We are sorry to say it is too true,) and make the best of our way to the main body of our advanced force. When we had got about half a mile from the batteries we came up to the gallant 89th, and the 4th Bengal Volunteers, drawn up in open colum of Companies, waiting for orders to move forward to drive back the enemy, who at this moment opened a heavy and well directed fire upon both from their works which were within the range of round shot--One of the first shots knocked down four men of the Company of the Volunteers, next which we were standing, the non-commissioned rank drew the poor fellows into the rear, and the gap made by their fall was filled up by those on their right closing to the left without the slightest confusion. Just about the same time a shot struck the centre of a Company of the 89th, and prostrated the same number of men---when those on either flank wheeled back on their right and left pivots---the act was evidently the result of the impatience felt at being obliged to stand still to be shot at---and nothing more---for on the Officer Commanding it going in front of his Company and giving the word to those who had fallen back, "to the front"---they wheeled up and resumed their position as if on parade---they were soon moved on, but the 4th Volunteers, under Major Grant, remained some time longer for want of orders, till Colonel Gillespie coming by, called to him "take these "gallant fellows out of this murderous fire"---and they were faced to the left, and in two minutes were concealed from the enemy's view by the Pawn Plantation into which they were marched. The party who had got into our batteries had by this time been driven back, and the enemy continued to throw round shot among the masses of British Troops, which had been marched to the advanee to encounter what had been represented as a most formidable attack, so long as they continued within their reach.

We are quite certain that, although the left flank of the column of the Volunteers was within ten yards of the Pawn Plantation,* not a man took shelter in it till ordered—though the enemy's shot was making sad havock among them—for a considerable time. We feel much obliged to our correspondent for the biographical sketch of Sirdar Bahadoor Khosial Sing, and we take this opportunity of soliciting from Adjutants of Corps, or other Officers who have the means of furnishing them, similar accounts of the distinguished native officers, belonging to, or who have belonged to their corps—there are many whose adventures have been of the most interesting description, and who would feel much gratified, no doubt, to learn that their achievements were made known, though only to the little world who read the *Courier*. The knowledge that their names had appeared *in print* would be gratifying to the fine gallant old fellows, and the expectation of being equally honored might even excite their younger brethren in arms to deeds of heroism and a course of respectable and exemplary conduct in every relation of life—let us encourage such aspirations—they will lead to the improvement, the exaltation of character, of our native soldiery. Shew them that their European brother soldiers, and brother Officers, feel a pride in their noble daring, and gallant conduct,—that they glory in having their achievements made known to the world, and you will give them the highest of all incentives to honorable exertion and enterprize.

The following is a brief record of the services of Subadar-Major Khoosial Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, late of the 36th Regiment N. I., who, after a varied service extending over a period of sixty-three years, was transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the 1st May 1837.

The Subedar appears to have heard of the renown of the British arms when a boy of sixteen, and left his father's house in Oude, to join the Brigade at Allahabad, under Colonel Champion, then Commander-in-Chief. With this officer, he appears to have marched through Oude, and was present at the battle of Kuttra in Rohilcund in 1774, when the combined forces of the British and Nuwab Vizier overthrew the power of the *Rohillas.*† From those eventful times to the present, the Subadar appears to have served in all parts of Hindoostan, and the Peninsula of India, in almost every campaign and memorable action, which led to the establishment, and the consolidation of the British Dominion in India.

In the progress of those services the Subadar‡ earned five medals—the first, for services in the "Carnatic" 1780 under Sir Eyre Coote, in the operation against Hyderally---the second for "Mysore" for services under Lord Cornwallis, and the third, a special medal, granted to the select detachment and volunteers of His Lordship's Army, which were particularly engaged in the series of brilliant operations against Tippoo's Forts of Oosoor, Rya Cotta, Nundydroog, Savendroog, Ootradroog, and Kishungherry, and in the Bara-mahal under Majors Gowdie, Maxwell and Stewart in 1791. The fourth medal, for the storm and capture of "Seringapatam" under General Harris in 1799, when Khoosial Sing served in Captain Malcolm's Volunteers, the present 36th Regiment, and the fifth medal, for "Egypt" under Sir D. Baird in 1802; to these acknowledged important services is to be added, that the Subadar volunteered once to Pulo Penang, once to Bencoolen, and once to Ceylon, and served throughout the memorable and brilliant campaigns of Lord Lake. He was twice wounded the same day at Bangalore; he was wounded at Rampoor, and again, at Deeg, and he was lastly present at the storm and capture of Bhurtpoor 1826.—*Ibid.*

* The Pawn grows on poles, in Java like Hops, from 15 to 20 feet high, and a person after passing a few yards within cannot be seen.

† It is not generally known that Sir Charles Metcalfe's father was present at this action, then a Major and Deputy Quarter Master General.

‡ This old Officer now enjoys his otium cum dignitate in the Cantonment of Sooltanpoor Oude, fearful were he to reside at his home, that the amount of his handsome pension might attract the avarice of his neighbours, and the tribe of Collectors in general in His Oude Majesty's Dominions.

ENGLISHMAN.—May, 2.

Dorjelling.---Letters from Dorjelling, dated 23d ultimo were received in town yesterday. The following extract of one to ourselves, shews that the final establishment of visitors in that *sejour* cannot be accomplished without the assistance of the Government:—

"We are delightfully off now, compared with what we hear the dwellers in the plains are. Thermometer from 50' to 70. But we are sadly in want of work people, and coolies to bring our things up the hills. The greater part of our traps are still below at Punkabarree; and we have to supply ourselves with provisions. Unless Government give orders to their officers to assist people to get coolies &c. the greatest difficulty will be experienced in setting the place going even now; now perhaps it may fail altogether; for we have no hill population to fall back upon, as, I believe, they have in the western hills.

BENGAL HURKARU.---May 2.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Maitland*, Baker, from London 20th January and Madras 27th April; the *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Madras 21st and Vizagapatam 29th April, and the *Elizabeth*, Thaddeus, from Rangoon 16th April.

We understand that orders have been passed by Government, directing the entire abolition of the taxes on Pilgrims now levied at Juggernauth and Gya. Those levied at Allahabad, we understand, were abandoned about a month ago. We conclude that the taxes of this description still levied at Tripetty and other places in the Madras Presidency, will also cease: and the Government connection with idolatry will thus be permanently at an end.

Appointment of a student of the Hindoo College ---Kashishur Mitter, an eleve of the Hindoo College, has been appointed Moonsiff of Sulkea in Zillah Jessore, He was nominated by Mr. Deedes, the Judge, with four other individuals; and the Commissioner, Mr. Dampier, gave him the preference on the ground of his having received a better education than the other candidates, and being more likely therefore to conduct himself uprightly in his office.

We are happy to record this appointment as showing that the claims of a good education will not fail in time to be taken into consideration.—*Commercial Advertiser, May 1.*

Simla.—We have a letter from Simla, in which the writer says,—

'There are still several houses here disengaged. The thermometer within doors ranges from 55, to 58. in the course of the day, and the weather is delightful; although the sun has become rather powerful, the wind blows *cold* all day, and fires in the mornings, and evenings (many people burn them all day) are indispensable.'---*Ibid.*

Indigo prospects.---A letter from a Jessore Planter, dated 26th ultimo, gives us the following information. Perhaps the fine showers of Monday if they have stretched as far, will enable our correspondent to sing to a new tune:---

'Knowing that some of your readers will be interested in hearing of our Indigo Prospects in this part of the moolook, I take this opportunity of writing.

I am sorry to state that our prospects here are any thing but good; for, with the exception of the Meergunge, Cawnpore. Muttenderry, and Hautbarriah Concerne no rain has fallen here since February, and the little plant then sown is nerly all dead and dying from the effects of a scorching westerly wind.

There appears to have been some rain to the eastward as I have seen letters from Mymunsing and Rungpore; but the accounts from Commercolly, Kishnagur, Purnea. Rajshye, and Tirboot are equally bad; no rain since February. There is not now a shadow of a doubt but that there will be a short crop; for though there is still time for the high lands to save themselves yet amongst most of us manufacturing must commence two months hence.---*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—May 4.

We understand that Mr. Abercrombie Dick, Civil and Session Judge of Midnapore, is to succed Mr. Reid as a Post Master General. Mr. Reid being confirmed in his present acting appointment in the Sudder Dewani. It is rumoured also, that Mr. Pierce Taylor, Collector of Moorshedabad, is to fill the office of Private Secretary to Mr. Robertson, when that gentleman relives Colonel Morrison.

We understand that the subscriptions and payments of 1st instalments on shares in the Comprehensive Steam Communication Company, are proceeding steadily, the Mofussil subscriptions are now coming in. It is very desirable that all town subscribers should send in their ten per cent. to-day or Monday, in order that a good report of realizations may go home by the Overland Mail, which closes on the latter day.

We publish in another column, proceedings of a meeting, at Berhampore in aid of the comprehensive plan at which 23 shares were immediately taken.

Comprehensive Steam Communication.---Proceedings of a Meeting held at Berhampore on Tuesday 30th April at the house of the Civil and Session Judge Mr. Russell to take into consideration the best means of furthering the cause of comprehensive Steam Communication between India and England.

Captain Pemberton, Gov. Genl's. Agent, proposed that F. W. Russell, Esq. take the Chair; seconded by G. G. Macpherson, Esq., and carried nem. con.

Mr. Russell having taken the chair, read to the meeting two letters addressed to him by W. H. Elliott, Esq. and F. A. Lushington, Esq., sending 250 Rs., instalments on 5 shares.

1st Resolution.—Proposed by Captain Pemberton' seconded G. G. Macpherson, Esq., and carried nem.; con

That this Meeting being deeply sensible of the vast importance to the general interests of India of establishing a comprehensive system of steam communication with England, it be resolved to aid it to the utmost possible extent.

2nd Resolution.—Proposed by G. G. Macpherson, Esq., seconded by I. O'Dwyer, Esq., and carried nem, con.;

That the thanks of this meeting are especially due to Mr. Greenlaw for the ability and perseverance, with which he, as Secretary to the Committee of the N. B. S. Fund, has laboured to effect this great object; and that it rejoices at the prospect now afforded of its speedy realization

3rd Resolution.—Proposed by W. S. Lambrick Esq., seconded by Dr. Keane, and carried nem con.;

That the meeting observing with deep regret that no native gentlemen have attended, and concluding that they must be ignorant of the advantages likely to be secured to them by the establishment of a comprehensive system of Steam Navigation, it be resolved that circulation throughout this and the adjoining districts be given to a brief outline in the native languages of the nature and objects of the scheme.

4th Resolution,—Proposed by Dr. Keane, seconded by Lieut. Sherwell, H. C. 69th Regt., and carried unanimously;

That a book be opened to receive subscriptions in aid of the Fund, and Mr. Macpherson having kindly offered to make the remittancess to the Union Bank, parties be requested to send their instalments to him.

5th. Resolution.—Proposed by I O'Dwyer, Esq., seconded by H. Jones, Esq., and carried nem, con.;

That a Committee, composed of the following gentlemen namely, Captain Pemberton, G. G. Macpherson, and W. S. Lambrick, Esqrs. be formed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect, and with this view they be requested to communicate with the residents of Beerbhoom. Bauleah and Jungypore, and the neighbouring indigo planters.

6th. Resolution—Proposed by Captain Pemberton, seconded by Dr. Keane, and carried unanimously;

That the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the Moorshehabad Press, and that a hundred copies be immediately printed for general circulation by the committee.

7th. Resolution.—Proposed by Captain Pemberton, seconded by G. G. Macpherson, Esq., and carried by acclamation.

That the thanks of this meeting be offered to F. W. Russell, Esq., for the promptitude, with which he has entered into the views of the Secy. N. B. Steam Fund, and for his conduct in the chair.

List of Shares immediately taken.

Captain Pemberton,	5	five shares,
F. W. Russell Esq.	5	five shares,
G. G. Macpherson, Esq	5	five shares,
W. S. Lambrick Esq	1	one share
Dr. A. Keane	2	two shares
W. H. Elliott, Esq	3	three shares
F. A. Lushington, Esq	2	two shares

F. W. Russell, *Chairman.*

General Orders by the Commander of the Forces.
Head Quarters, Meerut, 22d April 1839.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to approve of the following appointments.

Captain L. Fyfe, 17th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., from the date of his arrival in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Ensign Horton, 51th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major General Sir J. F. Fitz Gerald, K. C. B., Commanding the Troops at Bombay.

Captain Caine, 26th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major General Oglander. Commanding the Cawnpore Division.

BUY.]	COURSE OF EXCHANGE.		[SELL.	
d.	s. d.	s. d.		s.
2 1¼ *a*	2 2 on London, 6 month's sight,	2 2¼ *a*	2	3
102 0 *a*	102 8 on Madras, 30 days' sight,	98 0 *a*	98	8
102 6 *a*	103 0 on Rombay, 30 days' sight,	98 0 *a*	98	8

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—May 6.

A Vessel has been engaged by Government, and will leave in about ten days, for the Pambaum Passage, under the command of J. Franklin, Esq. late Acting Deputy Master Attendant, to finish the Survey of the Gulph of Manaar and the Coast off Point Calimere.

We have been favoured with the First Fasciculus of the Proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, and we have much pleasure in devoting a portion of our columns to the Introductory Minute of the General Committee. This Fasciculus is to form the first portion of the Second Volume of the Society's Transactions; the Proceedings of the Institution, and the documents which have been accumulating, from its commencement to the end of 1838, are to form the First Volume—to be published as soon as the funds of the Society will authorize the necessary outlay

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Introductory Minute by the General Committee.

In conformity with the Resolution of the last General Meeting "that the proceedings of the Society be printed quarterly for distribution among the Members"—the General Committee have much satisfaction in circulating the first fasciculus of these proceedings which will form the commencement of the 2d volume of the "Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras."

The records previously accumulated, and now in course of arrangement for publication, will be put to press so soon as circumstances will permit and form the 1st volume. This though rather an unusual mode of proceeding has yet the strong recommendation in its favour of preventing the further accumulation of records, while it keeps up the interest which is naturally felt by most persons, in the success or otherwise of the labours of an institution, so entirely devoted to the advancement of the public welfare.

The early publication in a seperate form of the proceedings of the Society will, the Committee trust, tend more than any other measure they could originate, to elicit increased exertion on the part of all those who have the welfare of the country at heart, while by concentrating and giving permaneney of the record of these exertions, it will render them by many fold more valuable and influential in their results than they have hitherto been. The Committee are aware that they enter on this important duty at an unfavourable crisis of the Society's affairs, in as much as the cost must be considerable, and when added to other expensive measures of improvement in progress may tend somewhat to embarrass their operations; more especially at a period when the list of Members is reduced within so narrow limits, and even several of those registered seem but little disposed to pay their subscriptions. As however this last class of Members is not a very numerous one, it is hoped they will not for the future withhold their support to the extent they have pledged themselves by enrolling their names in the list of the Society. With the contributions of all its present Members regularly paid, the Committee have little reason to doubt their ability to proceed steadily though slowly, with their improvements, and of being able to meet all their engagement in the Horticultural branch of the institution. Neither do they think they form an erroneous estimate of the public spirit of this Presidency, when they state it as their firm belief, that before the end of the year the list will be so far augmented as to enable them to devote a considerable portion of their funds to the advancement of Agriculture, a department, which, though generally less esteemed by the amateur, they yet consider by far the most important of the sister sciences it is their purpose to advance.

In thus alluding to the straitened circumstances and too limited means of the Society to permit it to render itself as useful an encourager of Agri-Horticultural pursuits as could be desired, by direct outlays in the form of premiums, the Committee are far from wishing to be understood, that they do so in the language of complaint, for, though the Society neither enjoys the annual Government donation of 2675 Rupees of the Parent Institution, nor the "moderate allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem for office expenses" of our elder sister, it is yet matter for agreeable reflection to know that we are not without the means of keeping the Society alive, and even of doing much good, by the emulation we are enabled to excite and keep up among the Native gardeners through the distribution of seeds, and numerous small prizes on the occasion of our annual exhibitions: while the garden of the Society is being every day enriched with some new acquisition and will doubtless within a short period become one of much interest as well as of great intrinsic value. It is true, that did we enjoy a Government allowance only equal to that of our sister of Bombay, we should be able to augment the benefits now flowing from the Society, by enlarging the stream from an inconsiderable rill to that of a considerable rivulet, but then, it is the public not the Society who are losers.

The objects which more immediately engage the attention of the Committee are, first, the diffusion of the cultivation of the very valuable Mauritius sugar-cane, in which their efforts promise to be pre-eminently successful. The next now actually in progress is the formation on an extensive scale, of a nursery for the introduction into the Presidency of the best kinds of timber, and also ornamental trees and shrubs, of the country. This being altogether a new feature in Madras Horticulture they can as yet only hope for success. But in that, they have little reason to anticipate disappointment, as every care is being bestowed on the plants now springing into life: and should success finally crown their efforts, they will have occasion to rejoice in possessing the means of both enriching many gardens with the rarest exotics and of plenishing many spots which are now useless wastes, with valuable timber trees.

A third object, and for entering on which preparations are now in progress, is the formation of Coffee plantations on a scale of sufficient magnitude to ascertain the practicability of establishing this kind of cultivation in the Carnatic as a profitable investment for capital. This also, can only be viewed as an experiment liable to failure, though, from the success which has already attended some trials in the Carnatic, far from a hopeless one.

The next subject with strongly engages the attention of the Committee, though as yet on a scale but little commensurate with its importance, is the formation of a nursery for the introduction of both European and tropical fruit trees. Of the former two apple trees are all we yet possess, but they are most thriving and vigorous, and the garden of one of the Members of the Committee can boast of trees bearing several good sized apples, hence in so far holds out the promise of favorable results in this branch. Of tropical fruit trees our stock is somewhat greater, though as yet, very inadequate to our wants and wishes. But to enrich this divison applications have been made for further supplies to correspondents, resident in the Eastern islands; also to residents in Malabar, to the Horticultural Societies of Bombay and Mysore, and last not least, to the Enthusiastic Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, to whom the Society is already so deeply indebted.

Passing over in silence many matters of minor importance, or of very doubtful success, such for example as an attempt to establish the Tea plant among us; the last subject the Committee propose noticing in this introductory minute is one of engrossing interest to every lover of Horticulture here, they allude to the measures in progress, for procuring a well qualified gardener to carry into effect the plans already sketched, and establish, and in the garden, a Horticultural school. This though in the estimation of the Commttee, in a Horticultural point of view, by far the most important object which now engages their attention is yet one, on which they do not think it necessary to dwell, as the

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whole of the details appertaining to the measure are embodied in this fasciculus to which they beg to refer for all the information they themselves as yet possess.

In conclusion, after this brief, but they trust satisfactory, exposition of the measures in progress for rendering the Society as efficient for good as the circumstances in which it stands will admit, the Committee trust it is altogether unnecessary on their part to direct attention to the concluding Resolution of their last Meeting, and remind the community generally, that, to reap to the full the fruits of so promising a harvest, requires the united exertions of many labourers.

(Signed) ROBERT WIGHT,
Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT.

COURIER OFFICE, *Monday Afternoon, May* 6, 1839.

We have just received per *Packet*, viâ Ceylon, the *Zuid Afrikaan* of the 8th March, announcing the arrival of the *Wellington*, Captain Liddell, from this Port, and of several other Vessels from India, China, and the Mauritius as will be seen by the following Shipping report.

We regret to observe that the *Measles* were prevalent at Cape Town, and that several deaths had been occasioned solely by that disease. It was generally, however, of a mild nature; the number of patients being about 1500, and about 10 death cases. A Government Advertisement of the 28th February authorizes the Police "to remove summarily to the Measles-Hospital, all persons labouring under that disease, and engages to hold all persons harmless who shall thereby render themselves liable to suit or action; by reason of such compulsory removal."

We have been favoured with a Mauritius Price Current of the 2d ultimo, announcing the arrival of the Bark *Victoria*, March 30th, from Calcutta 12th February. This Vessel encountered the Ship *Northumberland*, on the 25th March, totally dismasted, and towed her into port.

The Ship *Northumberland*, a new Vessel, built at Moulmein, and commanded by Captain W. Chapman, left Calcutta for London on the 4th February, and on the 7th March, in Lat. 23° South and Long. 77° East, experienced a Hurricane, in which she carried away her Main, Fore, and Mizen Masts, Jibboom and Rudder, and hove overboard about 400 Tons of Cargo.

The *William Money*, Bouchear, from Calcutta 8th February, put into the Mauritius for water on the 28th March.—*May* 9.

It will be observed that the Madras Steam Committee are up and doing; a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras is called for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the College Hall, and Conditional Subscribers are requested to pay into the Rank, or through Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co. Rupees 50 on each Share of Rupees 500.—*Ibid.*

DEATHS.—On the 17th April, at Goghira, on route from Bellary to Madras, of Cholera, Emma, the dearly beloved wife of Lieut. F. Dunbar, H. M. 39th Regiment, by whom with her family and friends this loss is deeply deplored

At the Village of Goodoor, on the 2d May, Ensign Charles Murray Babington, 48th Regt. N. I.

MAULMAIN.

H. M. S. CONWAY AND FAVOURITE.

H. M. Ship *Conway* arrived from Rangoon on Friday last, and we understand remains some time at Amherst, to refit. H. M. Ship *Favourite* is also daily expected. We have not heard what is to be the destination of these two ships.—*Chronicle April* 3.

THE AENG PASS.

We hear by private letters from Arracan, that the Aeng Pass, which leads from that province into the Burmese territories, is to be immediately repaired by the orders of the Supreme Government. As there are at present no appearances of rumours of war about to commence against Burmah, we presume the intention of these repairs is to accommodate travellers and to render the transport of merchandize, &c. between the two countries less difficult. We hope Tharawaddee will appreciate this benevolent purpose.—*Ibid.*

EXPORT OF RICE.

The export of rice from Arracan, during the present fair season, has we hear, been carried on with great spirit, and amounted to an unusual quantity. Rice of the best quality has been purchased there for export at 50 Rupees per hundred baskets, at which rate the American Ship *Louvre*, which left this place a few weeks ago, has procured a cargo for the Boston market.—*Ibid.*

KING THARRAWADDEE.

The *Maulmain Chronicle* of the 3d ultimo reached us yesterday. It contains no news, as the *Ganges* steamer, which arrived at Calcutta some weeks ago brought us all that we care to have.

Our Moulmain brother states that *Tharawaddee* takes in the *Englishman*; but refuses to lend credence to any of the intelligence we publish regarding the Army of the Indus,—*because* His Majesty finds the letters of Mogul merchants give him more agreeable news:—

'We understand' (the Chronicle *loquitor*) 'His Majesty takes in the *Englishman*, and that he is now convinced that all that is printed in it are lies; indeed, he has lately had most positive proof of the lies contained in that paper, for it has said, that the English Army in the N. W. is advancing, and that every thing was proceeding prosperously with us. Now, some Mogul merchants at his Court have received letters from their friends in that quarter, in which it is reported, that the English cause is declining, and that the king of Persia is about to march to Dost Mahomed's assistance, when, between them, they will annihilate the English. The letter also mentioned, that Dost Mahomed had taken prisoners a thousand European soldiers, whom he had mutilated, and sent to the Governor General as a warning to that high personage, of what he himself might one day expect from Dost Mahomed's vengeance! If all this was not true, how could it be mentioned in a letter? Poor king, we fear nothing is too gross for his swallow, and that some day he will bolt such a delicious morsel of a home-made lie, as to induce him to imagine us English at the last gasp, and that 'now's the day, and now's the hour' to regain all the lost portion of the kingdom.'

The Editor of the *Maulmain Chronicle* does not understand the Burmese monarch's policy. Tharwaddee is not such a goose as to shut his ears to what he has reason to believe is the simple truth; but he by no means wishes his subjects to know the real state of affairs and hence his assumed incredulity.

It is within our knowledge that some time ago he sent a confidential servant to Calcutta to 'spy out' the true condition of the English. *The espion*, who had never been amongst civilized people before, carried away the (to us) most flattering accounts of our greatness, wealth, strength, &c. Thrawaddee was thunderstruck—he wished to believe his emissary had exaggerated. The latter assured him he had merely reported 'matter of fact,' and challenged contradiction from any one who had also been in Calcutta. Upon this the Burmese sovereign said to him;—'Well, I believe all you say; but, mark,—if you repeat one word of this to a single soul—if, on the contrary, you do not represent the English as the reverse of what you found them your nose and ears shall answer for it.'

Private letters from Rangoon, down to the 14th ultimo, reached us at the same time with the *Maulmain Chronicle*. We subjoin interesting extracts. All seems to confirm what we have said from first to last of the improbability of a rupture:—

Rangoon April 12 1839.—'Her Majesty's Ships *Conway and Favorite* left this lately and are lying at Amherst; what may be their next port of destination I know not, but I think it is not likely they will revisit this place soon.

Colonel Benson has left the Court of Ava on the plea of ill health and has gone per Steamer *Ganges* to Calcutta: but I presume the real cause of his taking his departure was that he required to have additional instructions from the Supreme Government. Be this as it may, affairs are progressing at Ava in an amicable style. Captain Macleod, whom Col. Benson left to act instead; has obtained an audience of the King, and has received handsome presents for himself and suite, I will not pretend to say that I know the precise reason why he has been so highly favored, but thus far I know that some years ago he acquired the friendship of Tharawaddee, and that the King entertains a high opinion of Capt. McLeod's private character.

This agreeable intelligence arrived from Ava a few days after the *Ganges* had left this, and was hailed here with the greatest satisfaction,

We consider this event as the precursor of a speedy adjustment of all existing differences between Great Britain and Burmah, and an assuranee of a lasting peace.

Trade which has languished here for a long time, in consequence of mischievous rumours that were circulated through the country, will gradually revive, and we, ere long, shall reap the benefit of being on terms of amity with a Sovereign, whose country consumes a large quantity of our manufactures, and supplies us with a valuable cargoes of its produce.

The following extract of a letter received from Ava, from a person having access to the King, may, I think be received as his Majesty's sentiments in regard to the long talked of war-

'Colonel Benson leaves this to-morrow, and Capt. McLeod officiates in his stead.

'The prospect of a war seems to have subsided here for the present, and I trust it will be so for good, at least I am no advocate for it, and the sooner all rumours relative to it cease the better.

'I have enclosed for your perusal copies of two letters addressed by Colonel Benson to the King's Minister at Ava, also of two letters addressed by him to the Woondock of Rangoon, which will afford you some amusement.'

Rangoon, April 14, 1839.—The arrival of a boat from Her Majesty's Ship *Conway*, (now lying off the Elephant, waiting for the dispatches) gives me the opportunity of making this communication since I wrote to you per *Christopher Rawson* on the 12th.

I think it proper to state, in addition to what I have already said per *Christopher Rawson*, regarding the reception which Captain Macleod met with, because some people may think it strange, that he so soon obtained an interview of His Majesty, after the departure of Colonel Benson, that it arose from a cause which some people may think of little moment but to which an independent sovereign jealous of his authority may have attached great importance.

Permit me to bring to your recollection that when Colonel Benson arrived here on Her Majesty's Ship *Rattlesnake*, a salute was fired in honour of his arrival by order of the Woondock, which circumstance is sufficient to shew that he was received here as the respected Envoy of a friendly power, and the Burmese naturally thought that he would manifest the same respect for them. But of this you will be best able to judge from the following circumstances, which leads me to think has been the cause of his not having received an audience of His Majesty up to the day of his departure.

Perhaps about half an hour before Colonel Benson's departure from Rangoon to proceed to Ava, be sent notice to the Governor that the man-of-war intended to salute him. The Governor sent him back a written notification that it being then the Burman lent, it was contrary to their religion and customs to permit any firing during lent, and that if he would dispense with the firing he would be highly obliged; no answer was returned, but the firing took place, On which the Governor sent a boat up the river after Colonel Benson, with a letter in which he stated to this purport:—'You have come as a friend into our country and from a friendly power, but I am distressed to think that since the firing has taken place in disregard of our religion and customs, and contrary to my express wish, it appears you do not entertain that respect for our Government, that I think in all courtesy was due to it. For my own safety I cannot avoid informing my King of the circumstance, for the Burmans say you acted in this more the part of a ruler than an ambassador.

The Woon lock, no doubt, informed the King, and to this cause I think Colonel Benson is indebted for not having obtained an interview.

Since I have said so much about affairs here perhaps it will not be amiss to give your some further details.

On Colonel Benson's returning to Rangoon H. M. Ships *Favourite* and *Conway*, and H. C. Steamer *Ganges* all three at one time commenced saluting without even having apprised the Governor that such was intended.

This however I know was done contrary to the wishes of Colonel Benson.

(Copy No. 1.)

The English Resident Colonel R. Benson to the Ministers of the King of Ava.

After mature consideration of your letter dated 1200 Pyso Lagan 15th (30th Dec. 1838), I find that our opinions, with regard to the present business that we are speaking about, differ materially, regarding which I have written to the Supreme Government of India, and wish that the communication between us be stopped.

The packet of letters sent for me from Rangoon on the 1st of Pyso Lagan by the Burman Government boat, which I had requested you to send to me by Mr. Edwards, I have received.

(Copy No. 2.)

The English Resident Colonel R. Benson to the Ministers of the King of Ava.

At present the Resident being in bad health, he wishing to leave Ava, and proceed to another place to recruit his health. After Colonel R. Benson's departure, Capt. Macleod, assistant resident, will take charge of the residency, and act for Colonel Benson, during his absence from Ava.

Colonel Benson will thank the ministers to provide him with boats and crews to convey him and his servants to Rangoon, as per undermentioned list.

3	Boats.
46	Boatmen.
20	Servants.
4	Lascars.
5	Sepoys.

8th March, 1889.

(Copy No. 3.)

The English Resident Colonel R. Benson to the Woondock of Rangoon.

It is to be regretted that the firing of a salute yesterday before Colonel Benson's boat reached the landing, and before intercommunication on the subject between the Resident and the Woondock had taken place, should have given to the occurrence of a semblance of disregard to the Woondock's wishes.

The fact simply stated will best satisfy the Woondock of the absence, in every quarter, of all intention of doing any thing incompatible with the deference due to the views of His Majesty. The simple fact then is that, Mr. Bayfield boarded the resident's boat, as he approached the town, and the subject of the customary salute being mentioned, Colonel Benson requests that an immediate message respecting it might be made through the Yewoon to the Woondock. Mr. Bayfield proceeded for the purpose of having the proper communication made, instead of which his intention was misapprehended, and hence commenced the firing of the salute previous to the necessary formalities and proper courtesies of intercommunication.

Colonel Benson expects to leave Rangoon this afternoon.

(Signed) R. BENSON, *Col. Res. at Ava.*

(Copy No. 4.)

From the British Resident Col. R. Benson to the Woondock of Rangoon.

Colonel Benson informs the Woondock, that having occasion for the services of Dr. Bayfield, he intends to take that gentleman with him to Calcutta.

Mr. Brown, merchant, is requested to take charge of all British Government property at Rangoon, of all effects belonging to Captain Macleod, all persons attached to him in deposit, for transmission to Amarapoorah, and of the boats and crews kept up for communicating between the sea port and the Capital. Mr. Brown will receive, keep charge of, and forward to the residency at Amarapoorah all dispatches and packets addressed to Captain Macleod, and all persons attached to him, and Col. Benson confidently trusting the Woondock will promptly issue on Mr. Benson's application the necessary passports for the uninterrupted voyage of the boats.

R. BENSON, *Col. Res. at Ava.*

Rangoon, March 25 1839.—*Englishman.*

CEYLON HERALD.—APRIL 30.

The Brig *Packet*, from the Cape of Good Hope arrived at Galle on friday having on board our new Chief Justice, Anthony Oliphant Esq. who landed the same day under a salute from the Brig which was returned by the Battery.

We are indebted to the kindness of a highly respectable gentleman here for the following extract of a letter which he received yesterday from a friend:

"We are doing nothing on the Coast of Burmah and how much longer we are to remain is very uncertain. After 8 weeks detention at Rangoon we accompanied Col. Benson to this place (Amherst) on *plea* of ill health, but take his assistants from Rangoon and both Ships of war &c. my own opinion is that Col. Benson is gone to show the necessity of War—it is impossible to do without it—nothing I consider more easy than to take a position up the river and keep it—the people are certainly on our side, and without being a politician, I am convinced we could hold a position high up the river to command their trade at a trifling more expence than we now hold Moulmein—all trade then would be in our command.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 18th MAY 1839.

The following is a list of the Passengers proceeding to Suez by the *Atalanta* on Monday next the 20th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Donna Joaquina Roza de Azaveido, James Anderson, Esq. and Lady, Major General Sullivan, Mr. H. Blanken, Lieut. W. L. Walker 4th Regt. G. T. Vigne Esq., Revd Mr. Davies, Captn. R. Lowe I. N., Mrs. Mills, 1 Native Servants.

H. M. Ships *Wellesley* and *Algerine* sailed for Trincomalee on the 15th, where they will remain over the rains.

The retirement of Major Merit on, notified in the letter of the Honble the Court of Directors of 19th March gives promotion to Capt Cumming, Lieut. Rawlinson and Ensign Leith of the left wing of the European Regiment.

The Hon'ble Company's letter of 20th March, which appears in the Gazette of the 9th instant, is the first intimation that we have observed of the sailing of the *Kilkenny* Steamer, and leads us to suppose that her arrival cannot be far distant.

We observe that the *Coutts* is already advertised for freight and passage home, so that our new Governor's arrival may be speedily expected. All the arrangements for his reception have we understand been completed.

We have no farther arrivals from the Gulph and know not what progress, if any, has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the Governor of Bushire and our Resident, but looking to the whole circumstances of the dispute, we think it has not gone too far to preclude the hope of its being accommodated, more particularly as it would appear there is a desire for accommodation on the part of the Persians. Had the Admiral taken a more decided part however and forced the Governor into submission at the point of the bayonet, it would probably have had a much better effect and answered our present purposes in Persia far more surely, than is ever likely to be gained now, under the state of matters that he has left behind him—In dealing with semi-barbarians there is but one course, one only safe plan to follow, and that is to use the strong arm of Power, every other being regarded but as proofs of weakness and fear, and in this light, it would appear, the Persians of Bushire regard the conduct of the Admiral and Resident in the late affair. The subjoined Letter received to-day supports this view and is a specimen doubtless of the way in which the Persians talk of the affair. Had Bushire been taken possession of, the Admiral might have dictated his own terms to the Schah.

There are no farther advices of the movements of Kourshed Pacha's Army, which, so far as we know, is yet stationary at Lahsa. We trust that the Indian Government has taken measures to prevent the threatened descent of this Army upon Bussorah, for however warlike the aspect of affairs between the Grand Seignior and Mahammed Aly may look, there is yet a possibility that peace may be maintained, and it is the policy of this Government to prevent the threatened collision in the quarter referred to.

"*Muscat, 5th May* 1839.

They say here that the Admiral on his arrival at Bushire wished to send on shore certain Boxes and other effects but under condition that they should not be examined at the Custom House—The Governor refused his consent to this—The Admiral insisted and next day he sent on shore both baggage and troops—Then the People and the troops began to collect and to throw stones at the English,—when the Admiral saw that they took such a course, he asked what was all this noise about, and said if they were not satisfied, "we will leave Bushire"—The answer was, Begone—The English then took down their Colours and the Resident and all have gone to Karak—By the way they have turned the inhabitants out of the Island, and no Englishman is allowed to come to Bushire."

The following particulars of a robbery committed in the neighbourhood of Panwell on the evening of the 13th have been transmitted to us by the Gentleman, who is the sufferer. His letter is dated Chouk 14th May. "Yesterday Evening my Servants with the greater portion of my Baggage started at 3 o'clock from Panwell for this Place. At 6 P. M. while it was still light they were attacked by a band of ruffians, about 12 in number, with sticks and stones, who threatened to murder them, if they offered the slightest resistance. The thieves then ransacked the trunks and carried off property amounting in value to considerably more than 150 Rupees; my servants and followers are also considerable losers and are suffering much from the rough treatment they met with. The attack occurred half a mile on the Panwell side of the village of Baro and 3½ coss from Panwell itself. Potails name" "Kaloo Puttee" I had no guard of any kind—Our correspondent mentions that had this occurred in the Nizam's country, that government would have paid up the full amount of the loss, and recovered it from the village near which the robbery was committed, and he asks us if there is any probability of the Bombay Government doing the same, were a representation made. We understand that there is not the slightest chance of recovery in the way supposed, but that the government has forwarded orders to the collector of the District to use the utmost exertions to apprehend the thieves, and it is possible that, in this way, the property may yet be recovered.

It seems not to be generally known that, for 10 days past, we have had among us a gentleman who has devoted no less than 5 years of his life, to the study of the people and countries to the northward, that at present attract so large a share of the public attention. Mr. Vigne is thus far on his way to England, possessed we believe of a larger store of information regarding those countries, than is to be found in the works of all former travellers, and of a more thorough knowledge of the persons, characters and views of the leading Potentates, than have ever yet been given to the world. The Punjaub, Cashmere, Little Thibet and Cabool formed the main fields of his labours, and all these he appears to have ransacked from end to end, penetrating where no traveller had ever ventured before, associating alike with the Prince and the Peasant, and by dint of an admirable talent both for Landscape and Portrait, possessing himself of exact representations of all the finest scenery, as well as of the persons and features of the leading men, of the Countries through which he passed. We have been favoured with a look into his Portfolio and can safely say that until now, all our impressions of those Countries were most vague and delusive. What particularly struck as was a panoramic view of the City of Cabool, worked up with great care and minuteness and conveying the most lively idea of the City and adjacent Country, but the Portfolio is full of beautiful things, of superb mountain scenery unsurpassed by any thing in the world, of the soft and delicious vale of Cashmere, of mountain Forts, of the Castles of the feudal Barons and of the Peasants Hut, of Palaces, Temples and Cities, of Princes and beggars, of Bandits and shepherds, in short the versatile talent of our traveller has thrown a charm over every thing he touched. Still his Portraits we think will excite the strongest interest at first, for here we have Runjeet Sing with the members of his family and all the leading men of his Court, Dost Mohammed with his Son, and Rajahs and Princes without number, some of whom may hereafter make their names famous in history, and who are presented in the magnificent costumes of their respective Countries. By the way our Traveller speaks in such terms of Dost Mohammed as to excite regret, that it should ever have become necessary to disturb his Sovereignty of Cabool, and also speaks of his son, as a most promising youth.

Besides what we have mentioned Mr. Vigne has brought down with him many curious things, collected in the course of his rambles, which we had also an opportunity of seeing, and which will be regarded in England with great interest; particularly were we struck with a Bhuddist image in Bronze, dug out of the Earth in little Thibet a short while ago, which is in a higher state of preservation than any we ever recollect having seen.

Mr. Vigne leaves us for England by the Packet on Monday, and we cannot let him go without expressing earnestly our hope, that he will not hide from the world, like too many other travellers, the fruits of his long residence in countries now become so very interesting to us all, and which we trust he will find on his arrival to be exciting even a warm interest in England.

Our communication with the Army is now becoming very irregular, which is probably in part owing to the stoppage and plunder of the Posts by the Beloochees, though we are not aware of any authenticated case of this sort, so far as the Bombay Post is concerned. It is certain however that we are now 14 days without any direct communication, which could hardly be the case, unless on the supposition of some foul play. The last arrivals carried Sir John Keane and the Schah to the head of the Bolan Pass, and the advance of the Army to within a few marches of Candahar. We now learn from the north west Papers that Sir John with the Scah and Mr. Macnaghten reached Kwettah on the 6th ultimo, and from another, it must be admitted rather circuitous channel, vizt. by way of Neemuch and Mhow, that Sir Willoughby with the advance had entered Candahar after a skirmish, which is thus described in a letter we have seen dated Mhow, "Grand news from the Army last night. The Candaharrians came out with their whole Force, covered by nine guns, to meet our Chaps at about 15 coss from Candahar. The detachment of the Local Horse which was in front fell back agreeably to orders and the poor deluded Devils thought they had put the Feringee Army to the right about. On they came pell mell till they stumbled slap on Sale's Brigade, who pitched it into them and no mistake. They were driven like snow drift before the wind, their guns taken and many slain they say." This affair is so circumstantially told and at the same time so likely, that we strongly incline to believe the report to be correct. It is the first blow that has been struck and probably will be the last, for if while we were at a distance and our strength unproved, the chiefs declared their readiness to subscribe to our terms, it is hardly to be doubted that our presence and the sensation created by such an affair will confirm them in their submission. There is too much division in the Counsels of Dost Mohammed and jealousy among his Chiefs, to suppose that he ever could muster strength equal to make head against us, or materially to interfere with the plan of the campaign; a clever man as he is described to be, immeasurably superior to his brother the Schah, it will we trust be the policy of Mr. Macnaghten to attempt some arrangement between them, so as to attach both to our Government by friendly ties. There is nothing to be apprehended from Kamran, so soon as he sees reason to be satisfied that we have no ambitious views upon Herat, the apprehension of which may have made him at times doubtful of the side he ought to take. The latest accounts represent the relations of our Government with that Prince as perfectly satisfactory, and that all was quiet and well, barring reports of armaments on the part of Persia alleged to be intended against Herat, but of which nothing certain was known.

How comes it that we have no Mechanic's Institute here? Let any man turn to the pages of the *Calcutta Courier* of the 4th and say if the proceedings of the Mechanic's meeting there recorded, are not highly creditable to the sister Presidency, the pleasantest mode that could be adopted of conveying instruction to the Hearers. Would that it would fillip us into an attempt to establish something of the same sort here!

In opening one of the topes at the caves of Kanara a few days ago, Dr. Bird was the fortunate finder of two copper Jars containing Ashes and a small gold and silver vessel, along with an inscription on copper in the old character. We look with much anxiety for the appearance of the Dr's work on these caves, the interest regarding which has of late much encreased.

The case of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* directed to the Revd. Dr. Wilson, commanding him to bring up the body of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, the Parsee convert, came on upon further affidavits on Thursday last before the Chief Justice, who on this occasion, for the convenience of the public, sat in open Court.

The Court House was thronged with Europeans, and with all classes of Natives, of whom however the Parsees formed but a small proportion. *Mr. Advocate General* as Counsel for Heerjeebhoy Dadabhoy, the Uncle of the Convert, put in several affidavits which had been filed in answer to those which were read on the part of Dr. Wilson, on the 4th instant upon the return of the writ.

The following affidavits were then read, viz. 1st Heerjeebhoy Dadabhoy and Dorabjee Nursingjee;—2nd Hormusjee Dhunjee;—3d Sorabjee Rustomjee;—4th Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy & Eduljee Mervanjee;—5th Pestonjee Manockjee;—and 6th Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Framjee Cowasjee, Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Sorabjee Vacha Gandy, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and Hormusjee Dorabjee Members of the Parsee Punchayet.

Mr. Campbell, on the part of Dr. Wilson and the Convert Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, put in thirteen Affidavits in reply, which were read to the Court as follows, viz:—1st affidavit by Dr. Wilson (of considerable length,) 2d by Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 3d by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, 4th by Mr. W. H. Payne, 5th by the Convert, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee describing himself as a Christian, 9th by Bappoo Musdah a converted Hindoo, also described as a Christian, 7th by Johannes Essac, 8th by the Rev. R. Nisbet and the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, 9th by Hormuzjee Pestonjee, described as a Christian, 10th by Mr. G. S. Collett, 11th by Mr. F, Hutchinson, 12th by Mr. R. X. Murphy one of the Interpreters of the Court, and 13th by Nowrojee Dorabjee Editor of the Chabook.

Mr. Campbell then addressed the Court at some length on behalf of Dr. Wilson and the Convert, and the *Advocate General* and *Mr Montriou* in reply, after which his Lordship delivered his Judgment in the following terms:—

"If it were not for Rex v Delaval I should think that the absolute want of protection unless this youth were delivered to his uncle would make it necessary so to deliver him, but there the object of the writ was in the worst possible hands, so bad that the Court granted a Criminal Information for a combination to place her there, yet did not the Court restore her to her father, holding that in him was the *onus probandi* that the writ was for her protection, and feeling a doubt, afterwards removed, on that. I cannot however assume the high prerogative of the King by his Chancellor, and I can only look to legal guardianship as instrumental to protection, and specially to protection of personal liberty. In Infants of very tender age personal liberty is impossible as opposed to parental controul, the question in such cases is therefore generally one of legal custody but incidentally only, and therefore not universally. Rex v Hopkins 7. East 579. Habeas corpus is not the specific mode of claiming guardianship, as shown in argument or indeed the rights of another in any form, as in case of master and apprentice, Rex. *exparte* Lansdown. 5. East's Reports 38.

Much has been said about full age; for my own part whatever weight any habit of Parsees to act upon Hindooo usages in Hindoo countries may have in point of discretion, I know no law under which any Parsee domiciled in Bombay can be of full age under 21; nor do I know of any law under which when domiciled and actually resident here, there can be any part of the law of England in regard to personal liberty which does not apply to him. Parsee parents are entitled to the protection of the law in Educating their children in this own religion; and though I believe his own statement of his age to be the true one, because Heerjeebhoy knows where to get the horoscope if it were not, I consider that parental authority is still in the course of exercise when a School-boy of 16½ is attending a School where he was placed by his friends (habitually though not invariably going home to sleep and take his meals) and accepting employment occasionally withdrawing him from home by permission of those in *loco parentis*, but it is here not merely stated irregularly without oath by the boy, but on the oaths of many persons, stating not entirely unreasonable fears, that danger is to be apprehended from acceding to this motion, not as in the case of Kistna Mohun Banajee, where the Prosecutor was a father, and there were vague and irregular charges against him, but where Heejeeboy, though a kind friend, may not quite have parental feelings, and where it is too clearly shewn by many affidavits of his own declaration to Doctor Wilson, that he is an instrument in the hands of others, whose zeal for an object which they are reasonably interested in, is not qualified by that parental feeling—(I speak not of the highly respectable Gentlemen of the Punchayet, who I am sure would do their best, their known good sense and good conduct have often shewn it)—but whilst we ought not to be affected in our duty by a feverish dread of public feeling, I cannot but say that, upon the evidence to day of highly respectable

persons, it is rendered at least doubtful whether a delivery to Herjeebhoy would be safe, and as only one person (Pallanjee Dhunjee) is named, and in fact the case does not admit of the others being named so as for me to be enabled to bind them to keep the peace, I am reluctantly obliged to refuse the motion. Had I hopes of the arrival of another Judge in a few weeks I would not do so alone but I must not delay indefinitely.

I have intentionally abstained from observing on the irritating matters—but I do not feel myself bound, as to one mattter chiefly observed on, on either side to withdraw my respect from the highly respectable persons who have been placed in opposition.

That Defendant, if not by advertisements, yet by the course of public examination, and many other things conclusively proved to day, is cleared from the imputations of clandestine proceedings, is most clear, but I think, to use Mr Advocate General's words, that the respeclable Parsee Gentlemen "have been sleeping over the intimation given." Our own countrymen too often place their children in situations where their principles are likely to be perverted—closing their eyes to the danger. That such has been the case here I have no doubt, they left their children to learn Christianity as a past of Western literature and science, as some Europeans study the Sancrit books, but are alarmed as is to be expected when they find an actual abanbonment of their own creed.

With regret I pronounce that Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee is at liberty to go where he likes—will be protected from any interference—Rex v Delaval leaves me no choice.

The two converts left in Company with Dr. Wilson without the slightest opposition or expression of angry feeling from the numerous natives assembled in and about the Court House,—and the whole of these dispersed in a most orderly and peaceable manner.

Of all the singular phenomena in the state of society in this country, there is none more curious than what is found under the head of crime. Some years ago a system was brought to light, which exhibited a numerous class of people, under the designation of Thugs, banded together by a sort of religious covenant, for the commission of murder. A report, which will be found in our pages, exhibits another class of people of the same character, and nearly akin, pursuing the same object, but under a different form and with somewhat different views, and coolly committing murders by wholesale, in a way to make the stoutest heart shudder—Disgusting though it be, we recommend the report to the careful persual of such of our readers, as may be curious in investigating the causes of such anomalies in the character of a people, generally reputed to be so gentle and merciful and free from the passions that lead to such crimes in other countries.

A Report on the system of Megpunnaism, or the murder of indigent parents for their young children (who are sold as slaves) as it prevails in the Delhie Territories, and the Native States of Rajpootna Ulwar and Bhurtpore, by Major W. H. Sleeman.---From the Serampore Press 1839.

India is a strange land, and live in it as long as we may, and mix with its people as much as we please, we shall to the last be constantly liable to stumble upon new moral phenomena to excite our "special wonder." Delhie, the great capital of the Mahommedan Emperors, is still a large and populous city, the residence of the imperial family, and one of the principal seats of our Civil and Military Establishments. Meerut two or three stages to the East, Muthura four stages to the South, and Kurnaul four stages to the North, are three of our largest, most fashionable and most delightful Military stations. The country around these stations and this great city is among the best peopled and cultivated parts of our Eastern dominions; and yet in this, which may be considered the garden of India, has the hideous system which I am about to describe been practised for the last ten years unknown to, and, as a system unsuspected by any of the Europeans that have visited or resided in it.

When the murders described in case No. 2 were reported to Mr. D. F. McLeod of the Bengal Civil Service, then employed in my department, and to myself by Hurnath Sing the Tomunder, we did all we could to get those who might be sentenced to employment, and those who might be admitted as King's evidences, made over to us for employment; but we were told, that the former must undergo their sentence in the Delhie jail and that the latter must be unconditionally released. It had been a rule with us to promise nothing to offenders whose evidence we required but exemption from the punishments of death and transportation beyond Seas. We hoped that the evidence of these men might have been obtained upon the same terms, and we suspected that the perpetrators of the murders belonged to a class of Robbers and Assassins who infested the Rajpootana states and other parts of India in the disguise of religious mendicants. Had we succeeded at that time in securing the services of the men we required we should, no doubt have been enabled to expose the proceedings of those gangs much earlier; but I am disposed to think that the delay has been useful, in as much as it has improved our chance of suppressing the system entirely, and at an early period. The proof we have of the murders perpetrated by them since that time is perhaps better than any we might have found of the murders they have perpetrated before; and our own system of operations for the suppression of such crimes has become better understood and appreciated; and our proceedings are now more likely to inspire confidence in those to whose judgment they must be finally submitted than they would have been then. Here, perhaps, as on all other occasions providence has been working for us.

It was not till after Lieutenant Mills had investigated the case No. 1, which had been made over to him by Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner in the Delhie Territories, that we discovered the numbers of these gangs, and the dreadful extent of their depredations. The information which he acquired in this case has enabled him since to pursue and apprehend several other gangs, with some of their principal leaders, and the great founder of this system of murdering parents for the sake of their children, *Khcama Jemadar*. As among the ordinary Thug associations, the leaders and most influential members of the gangs have manifested, as soon as taken, a strong disposition to acknowledge their transgressions, because they know that their characters and proceedings have been already fully recorded in our offices, and that we shall have proof abudantly sufficient for their final conviction without their own confessions. They make a virtue of necessity, and try to show that they are better informed and can be more useful than any that have been admitted as King's evidences before them, in the hope, that we may extend to them also the promise of exemption from the heavier penalties of the law which they know they have incurred by the more prominent part that they have taken in all the murders perpetrated by their gangs.

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There seems good ground to believe that the system began with the siege of Bhurtpore in the year 1826. Parents had, no doubt, long before this been occasionally murdered for the sake of their young children in that and in every other part of India where children are allowed to be bought and sold; but we have no reason to believe that there was, before that time, any gang in that or in any other part of India, that followed this system of murdering indigent and helpless parents for the sake of their children, as an exclusive trade. We have reason to believe that it has not yet extended beyond the upper Dooab, the Delhie territories and the Rajpootana and Alwar states; and the able and successful exertions of Lieutenant Mills have given me reason to hope, that we shall very soon, if well supported and assisted by the Local authorities, be able to suppress the system where it has prevailed and effectually prevent its speading to other parts. It will be seen that these gangs always select for their victims the parents and grown up children of distressed families who have been driven to emigration by famine or domestic misfortunes. Bringaras who, all over India, trade in children that have been stolen from their parents; and prostitutes, who purchase those that are good looking wherever they can get them will give more for those whose parents are certified to be dead than for any others, because they have less apprehension of such children ever absconding in search of them, or being reclaimed by them. In seasons of great and general calamity, like those by which upper India has been for some years past afflicted, great numbers of the most respectable families of all castes have been reduced to indigence, and obliged to emigrate; and the children of parents of this discription, who have been taken great care of and sheltered from the sun, and who are, in consequence commonly very fair, are those most sought after by these murderers.

In such seasons of calamity the permission to purchase and sell children saves, no doubt, a great number from starvation; but as such seasons happily even in India return after long intervals, and as the permission is liable to foster such horrible crimes as are here exposed, it had perhaps better be withheld altogether. It is, I believe, understood where such purchases of children are permitted, that when they reach the age of maturity they shall be free to go where they please; but who shall say into what hands or into what country such children shall be transferred before that time comes. If Hindoos, they must become outcasts in their own religion; and in nine cases in ten they become, I believe Mussulmans, in order to secure a recognition of civil and social rights in some circles of society above the very lowest. Lieutenant Mills. in his letter of the 15th October, 1838, states, "This "system of murdering indigent parents for their "children has been flourishing since the siege of "Bhurtpore in 1826, and the cause of their confining their depredations to this class of people seems "to have been, the great demand they found "for these children in all parts of the country, and "the facility with which they inveigled their parents "into their society. They were in the habit of disposing of the female children thus obtained for very "large sums to respectable natives, or to the prostitutes of the different cities the visited; and they "found this system more lucrative than that of murdering travellers in good circumstances; and less "likely to be brought to the notice of the local authorities, as enquiries were seldom made after the victims by their surviving relations."

"These gangs, contrary to the customs of those "whose proceedings are now so well known to us, "invariably take their families with them on their "expeditions; and the female members of the gangs "are generally employed as inveiglers to win the "confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with "on the road. They introduce these families to the "gang, and they are prevailed upon to accompany "them to some place suitable for their designs upon "them, where the parents are murdered by the men, "while the women take care of the children. After "throwing their bodies into the river or otherwise disposing of them, the men return to their women in "the camp; and when the children enquire after "parents, they are told, that they sold them to certain members of the gang and departed. If they "appear to doubt the truth of these assertions they "are deterred from further enquiries by a threat of "instant death. They are allowed to associate freely "with the families of the murderers; and in a few "days their grief subsides, and they become reconciled to their fate. The female children are either "adopted by members of the gang, or sent in charge "of the women to be disposed of. They find a ready "sale for them among the Brinjaras, many of whom "are connected with these gangs in their murderous trade, and all of them are well known in Upper "India to traffic in children. These Brinjaras resell "the children to the prostitutes of the different cities, "who soon become acquainted with the fate of their "parents; and are much pleased to learn it, as it relieves them of all apprehension that they will ever "come to reclaim them."

"The numerical strength of these Megpunna gangs "as far as I can yet learn are between three and four "hundred persons over and above what I have already "secured; and many of them have living with them "the unhappy orphans of respectable parents whom "they murdered. I fear, however, that the gangs will "hereafter be found more numerous, though I have "here given the names and descriptive rolls of all who "are known to those whom I have as yet admitted as "approvers. Indeed, I am disposed to think that the "greater part of the Hindoo Brinjara tribes practice "this system of murder; but I am not at present in "possession of sufficient evidence to authorize the apprehension of any. The conviction of these gangs "for specific acts of murder is attended with considerable difficulty from their practice of throwing the bodies of their victims into the rivers, near which they "are commonly murdered: and from the obstacles we "find in tracing and recovering the children who have "become inmates in the Zenanas of respectable people, "or the establishments of common prostitutes, who all "consider themselves justified in the purchase of them. "They are so I fear, from the existing regulations--at "least the purchase has not hitherto been considered "a crime, particularly during the late famine when "hundreds of children were bought and sold daily."

(Signed) W. H. Sleeman.

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Jhujjur Affair. *Murder of a man, his wife, and infant child, with her sister and her grown up son, for the sake of two girls, December,* 1837.

Nine members of this gang were arrested in the month of December, 1837, in the territory of the Nawab of Jhuggur after the murder of a man, his wife, and infant child, his sister and her grown up son twenty years of age, five persons, for the sake of two girls whom they sold for one hundred and forty Rupees. They were taken to the Nawab of Jhuggur, who sent them to Mr. Metcalfe, the Delhie Commissioner, who made over the case for investigation to his assistant Lieutenant Robinson.

They were subsequently made over to Lieutenant Mills, of the Thuggy Suppression Department at Meerutt, who committed the whole nine persons for trial to Mr. Benson, the Session Judge at Meerutt, on the 26th June 1838. His proceedings in the case were forwarded for revision and final orders to the Supreme Criminal Court at Allahabad on the 7th July, and on the 18th of that month the following sentence was passed by that Court:

Dheera, son of Hurlal, imprisonment for life at hard labour in irons.
Rambuksh, son of Pertaub, ditto ditto ditto.
Khyda, son of Munsa, ditto ditto ditto.
Bukhta, alias Bhugta, son of Hurkishun, do. do.
Hunsoo, daughter of Donga, imprisonment for life at labour suited to her sex.
Ruttouree, daughter of Mukoon, ditto ditto do.
Autee. of Rikha, to imprisonment for 7 years. } For being accessories after the fact in purchasing the two children Birkes and Chundoo of the other prisoners knowing them to have been unlawful obtained.
Kooslee, daughter of Jussa, ditto. }

In this case it will be better to give the depositions of the parties as they were taken before the local authorities than to attempt to make a narative of the affair from them. The two girls were, after the trial, made over by Lieutenant Mills to Mrs. Colonel Whish to be educated at the Native school established at Meerut. "They are, he says, very pretty and interesting children, and will, I have no doubt, be taken great care of."

Deposition of Sheikh Nusseer olla Resaldar, in the service of the Gawab of Jhujjur in the Delhie Territory, 24th December 1837. Before the Nawab of Jhujjur.

Muloka Kular, of Ackunj, came to me about five days ago, and reported that two persons had come to his house with two girls and lodged. I sent with him Fakeer ollah, one of my Bargeers (troopers.) to see who they were. On his arrival, one of the girls, by name Birkee, began to weep, and on the man asking why she did so, she said, that these people had killed their mother and father, and their father's sister and her son, and brought them to this place. The trooper, on hearing this, brought the women Haslee, and the man Autae, with the two girls to me; and I put the two persons in the attocks, and asked Autee what he had done. He told me that his friends would soon secure and bring me the offender Dheera.

I went yesterday myself to the village of Byree, and an old person of that place told me, that two of their people had gone in search of Dheera, and that I should be informed of the result. The two girls on being questioned by me, stated that Dheera and six other person had strangled five of their relations, their father and mother, their father's sister and her son, and their younger sister, on the left bank of the Jumna. On asking Autee, he said, that he had purchased these two girls from Dheera and others for one hundred and forty rupees in the village of Chohar near Bisahun, and paid the money for them, that they had received the children from them in the jungle an hour before day light, and that Ramdeen Tomundar had caused them to give him a brass lotah (jug) and two Rupees.

Autee said, that one of the party, Hyder, was at Rohtuk, but he did not know where the rest were.

Deposition of Birkee, a girl, by cast a Jat, and about twelve years of age, daughter of Nunda, of the village of Donea near Jeipore, 24th December, 1837. Before the Nawab of Jhujjur.

About three years ago, in the time of scarcity, I left Donea with my mother and father, my father's sister and her son, and Chundoo my sister, who is now here, about eight or nine years of age, and a third sister then about one year old. We came to Chundousee, and about two or three months ago were on our way to Delhie, when about a coss from the city on the bank of the river, on the other side, we met Bhageaut, the husband of my sister Rajan, carrying a bundle of wood. He asked whither we were going; and being told, recommended us to go to Rewaree before we came to Delhie. Taking his advice we all went to Jhujjur, and spent the night there, and then went and spent a night at Rohtuk, and thence went to Paneeput, and thence to Soneeput where we rested three days. We left that place with Khyda,

Dheera,
Bhika,
Nimeea,
Rambuksh Bhat,
Reore, wife of Rambuksh,
Puduma, wife of the brother of Khyda, whose name I forget.

These people had accompanied us from Rohtuk, and it was dark before we reached the bank of the Jumna, so that no boat could be got to take us down the river. Here we halted with the intention of waiting till morning for a boat, but at night the above seven persons strangled our father and mother, our youngest sister, my father's sister and her son, a young man about twenty years of age; and threw their bodies into the river. They took me and sister Chundoo, and returned back towards Soneput. On the road we met two sepahees with their baggage laden upon a pony. They asked whither we were going, and were told that we were going to a village in advance. We reached Soneeput the same night, and put up in the surae, and about an hour before day broke, left that place and went to the village of Khoreea. Going on we passed the next night in a small hovel half a coss from Boree. There we were rejoined by Dheera who had left us at Khoreea, and now came up with Nunhoo, Hurree Sing, and Purmula, sons of Kusulee, the woman now here in confinement. They all three remained there with our party of seven, beside us two girls, four days; at the expiration of which they came on with us to Uchnuj where we put up in Mutlooka Kotwall's house.

Here Nuohoo twice brought a dancing woman from Jhujjur to look at us. I used to cry a great deal, and a sweeperess of the place hearing me, went off and gave information to a Mussulman gentleman whom she served. He sent a sepahee with orders that we should not be allowed to go from that place. Soon after another sepahee came, and took Autee, Kusulee, and us two girls to the Mussulman at Chuchkowas. He put these two persons in the stocks, and kept them for three days, and then sent us all four to the Nawab.

At Sadha, about half a coss from Beree, we were sold by Dheera and the others to Nunhoo, Purmula and Huree Singh, the sons of Kusula, the woman here present, but for what sum I know not.

A stuffed razaee (quilt) of chintz which Pemlee wore, was now shown to her, and she declared that it belonged to Auwuntee' the young man, her cousin, who had been murdered, and stated that Dheera had put it upon his pony after the murder, and that it had been torn by a bush as they went along. This was found to be the case on examining the quilt. A pony was then brought with a saddle and bridle, and the deponent declared that it belonged to her parents, that it had a sore under the saddle, and that her mother, father and father's sister had been all three strangled with the reins which were of cord, and that they had drawn the cord so tight over her mother's neck in strangling her that they had cut through her neck. On removing the saddle the sore upon the back was found exactly as described by the girl. Besides these things, she recognized among the property found upon the prisoners, a long purse which her aunt used to wear round her waist, and which was full of Rupees when she was murdered They divided these Rupees into eight shares of twenty Rupees each; and each of the seven grown up persons took one share, and Khyda took the eighth in his young infant daughter's name. It was a fine moon light-night that they were murdered, and about a hundred paces from the stream of the Jumna.

On the 25th all the dancing women of Jaujjur were brought before her, but she declared that the woman who came to see them was not among the number.

Deposition of Birkee, a girl of 12 years of age, before Lieutenant Mills, 14th February, 1838.

I resided with my parents in Wortha, near Sonkoorree, ten coss from the city of Jeipore. In the season of scarcity, three years ago, we left home, my father Nunda, Heerun my mother's aunt Bholee, with her son Anwuntee, a youth of twenty years of age, myself, and my sister Chunda. We came to Chundousee. in Rohilcund, in search of employment and subsistence. We remained there three years. We had been there a year and some months when our mother gave birth to another daughter. About four months ago we all left Chundousee for Delhie; and a few miles from the city met Bhagerut, the husband of my sister who resided in Delhie, and he advised us to go first to Rewarree. We did so, and remained there in a temple dedicated to Mahadeo, for a month; my father used to work at day labour in making lime, and here we became acquainted with the prisoners Rambuksh, Pumma, his sister's husband Bildars, and the wife of Rambuksh, Ruttoree, who came and advised our parents to go with them to bathe in the holy stream at Hurdwar. They agreed, and we all set out with them for the purpose. In four days we reached Rohtok, and there lodged in a surae with the three persons. Here Rambuksh met Dheera, and invited him to accompany us to Hurdwar. He came the next morning with Khyda, Bhugta, and Hunsooree a woman, and we all set out together and reached Kntona, where we lodged in a shop in the bazar. Leaving this place, we proceeded to the bank of the Jumna were we encamped in a jungle at the suggestion of Dheera. We cooked our food about midday-and dined, and in the afternoon all the females of the party went and bathed in the holy stream of the Jumna. A little before sun-set, Dheera, Khyda and Rambuksh took our father and cousin, Hunwunta, away towards Kutona, saying, that they should be able to get subsistance and clothing in charity from some wealthy people in the neighbourhood. Some time after dark these three men came back to us, and said that they had left our father and cousin in a shop at Kutona where they would spend the night. Dheera stood by my mother, Khyda by my aunt, and Hunsooree had our infant sister in her arms. Rambuksh sat down upon mother's breast and held her hands, and Bhugta held our aunt's hands and Hoonsorie at the command of Rambuksh held our mother's legs while Dheera strangled her with the reins of the bridle of our pony, which were of cord. Khyda strangled our aunt with a piece of cord, and took from her waist a long purse full of rupees. When they had killed them they took their bodies to the river and threw them in; and taking us three girls, and all the property they could find, made off to a Jungle near Kutona where we rested under a peepul tree. Our youngest sister cried a good deal at night, and Dheera, taking her by the arms, dashed her against the ground, but she still continued to cry, when he flung her into the river, and she was drowned, Our father and cousin were not killed before us, but we were told by Bhugra that they were dead, and afterwards told that they had gone to bathe and would rejoin was at Soneeput. We met two sepahees on the road, who asked whose girls we were; and Hunsooree told them we were her daughters. The murderes divided the money they found in the purse, and going on to Boree sold us two sisters to Nuthoo, Purmala and Kusulee and others for one hundred and forty rupees. They took us to Choochooasee in the territory of Jhujjur Nawab, where we were all taken up by the Thanadar. She now points out Dheera, the prisoner, as the person who strangled her mother; Khyda as the person who strangled her aunt, and Bhugta as having held her mothers hands, and Hunsoore her feet.

This is all confirmed by Chunda her sister.

Deposition of Dheera, son of Hurlall, of the naek caste, aged twenty, a grass-cuter of Seekurgow. His family has resided in Jhujjur for the last thirty years, 14th February, 1838.

Two months and a half ago in December, I came in search of employment to Robtuk, and lodged with Kyda and Bhugta. One evening I went to the Bazar and met Rambuksh. who saluted me and told me that I had better go with him. I agreed, and Khyda, Bhugta, Hunsooree, and myself set out with his party consisting of the two girls now here, their mother, father and aunt, and a young man. We went to Soneeput and from thence to the ghat on the Jumna to Kutona where we lodged at night in the bazar. The next morning we went on to the bank of the Jumna where we arrived in the afternoon and dressed and eat our dinner. A little before sun-set the father and cousin of the two girls went with me, Rambuksh, Pema and Khyda in search of charity of the Village. After sunset we left the village and came along the bank of the Jumna, and on the way put the two men death. I strangled the young man with a cord while Khyda held his hands. Rambuksh strangled the uncle while Pema held his hands. Having killed them, we threw their bodies into the river; it was about ten o'clock at night. I killed the youth at the command of Rambuksh. We returned to the mother and aunt of the girls, and told them that the men would not leave the village, and that they must go and join them. They got ready and set out, and when we got to the bank of the river we desired them to sit down; they did so; and Rambuksh strangled one of the women while Bhugta held her hands, and strangled the other while Khyda held her hands; whether the women assisted, does not know. Threw the bodies into the water. Rambuksh did not show me the property, I know nothing about it. I know nothing about the little girl their sister. Went to Rohtuk, and sold the two girls to some Brinjarras for one hundred rupees, and out of this I got four rupees for the hire of my pony.

Dheera confesses, 14th February, 1838, and his statement confirms that of the girl.

Khyda confesses, 14th February, 1838, and his statement confirms that of the girl.

Hunsoo, ditto ditto ditto.

These people differ only in the share that each person had in the strangling of the two women.

In his letter of committal to Mr. Benson, Lieut. Mills observes:

1st.—"In the month of January last I received intimation from Mr. Metcalfe, the Agent to the Governor General of the North Western Provinces of a gang of Thugs having been apprehended by the Jhujjur Nawab, who had been concerned in the murder perpetrated near Kutana now committed for trial, and being invested with authority to investigate cases of this nature throughout the Dooab, I requested the Governor General's Agent to send the whole of the people concerned in the above case to my Court at Meerut, where the prisoners and the surviving children, together with the property of the murdered people arrived on the 14th Feby. 1838. On perusing the proceedings held by the Jhujjur Nawab, I was not at first disposed to think this murder had been perpetrated by an organized gang of Thugs, who seldom or ever take their women with them on expeditions, and never preserve the lives of children except for adoption. My doubts were, however, speedily removed on taking the deposition of these men, who one and all confessed the different parts they had acted in this atrocious scene, which, connected with their being satisfactorily recognised by the two children, who were sold to the Brinjaras, and afterwards recovered, and with the circumstance of some of the property of the murdered people being found in their houses, placed their guilt beyond the possibility of a doubt."

2d,—"The perpetrators of this murder are of the Naok caste, who must have formerly emigrated from the Jeipore states, and are an organized class of professional murderers, who formerly resided in the Jhujjur Nawab's Territory; but were expelled from that part of the country some time ago, since which they do not appear to have established any fixed residence."

3d.—"They have been in the habit of infesting the roads on the banks of the Jumna and Ganges, and selecting for their victims the most indigent travellers, whom they may fall in with moving from one part of the country to another, with their families, and persuading them to accompany them on pretence of getting them service and effecting their designs on them at some convenient place for the disposal of the bodies, which have been in general thrown into the river. The children are invariably spared and sold to the Brinjaras, who are, without doubt, connected with these men in their dreadful pursuits."

4th.—"Two cases of murder perpetrated by members of these gangs, were tried at the Delhie Court five or six years ago, and many of the prisoners suffered capital punishment, which dreadful example does not appear, however, to have had any moral effect in deterring others from pursuing such murderous avocations."

* * * * *

On the morning of the 12th of November, 1833, the Delhie Chaplain, Mr. Everest, in his morning's ride found the bodies of three men and two women tried up in bundles, and lying on the bank of the Jumna about ten miles from the Lahore gate of the city. He returned and gave intimation to the Majistrate, whose assistant, Mr. Lawrence, went out immediately with a party of the City Police, and on examining the bodies found that all five persons had been strangled. The cords with which they had been strangled were still about their necks, and the bodies were shown to some approvers from Jubbulpore, who happened to be there with a guard of Nujeebs under the command of Hurnath Sing Tomundar. These approvers declared, that the murders could not have been perpetrated by men of their fraternity, as the bodies would never by them have been left exposed in such a situation, nor would the cords have been about the necks of the victims, or had such clumsy knots tied in them; they must they said, have been murdered by some men new to the trade and very awkward. The farmers and cultivators of Wuzeerabad were summoned, and they stated, that a gang of people called Bowries had passed through the town the evening before, and appeared to be going in the direction of this place.

After the inquest on the bodies, the Jubbulpore guard took one road in search of the murderers and the Police took another.

On passing near the police guard of Pahargunge soon after dark about seven o'clock in the evening the head native officer heard a faint cry for help twice repeated from some one by the side of the road, and going up to the spot, was accosted by a young girl whom a man was holding in his arms and trying to silence. "They have, said she, sobbing, killed my mother and father." The man was forthwith secured, and the girl old the police guard that six other children had been taken at the same time, and that she could point out the place indicated, where they found two women and eight men with the six children one of them a boy Moolooa, of fourteen; the rest of them were from two to three years of age. From their statement it appeared, that this gang had perpetrated the murders on the bank of the river. The name of the girl was Muleea, and that of the boy Moolloo; and they stated that a party of about fourteen persons, men and women, came to their parents in the city of Delhie, and represented that they could get employment for them if they would go with them towards Kurnaul; that their parents had been reduced by misfortune to a state of great distress and had been for some time searching for employment; and that they gladly availed themselves of this offer and went with the party to Wuzeerabad, about ten miles from Delhie, on the Bank of the Jumna. They lodged at a distance from the town by the side of the road, and at night, their two fathers and mothers, and another man were murdered; and they with five other children were taken off to be sold.

Three of the gang turned King's evidence, and their statements confirmed all that the children had stated. They were Khoshala, and Heera, and Radha a female, who stated that they had taken the party from the city of Delhie through the Lahore gate, to a place on the Bank of the river near Wuzeerabad, where they murdered the three men and two women, left the cords with which they strangled them round their necks, and tied them up in five different bundles with the intention of throwing them into the river Jumna. Why they had been left on the bank exposed, the King's evidences did not appear to know, It appears that they went to sleep with the intention of throwing the bodes into the river towards morning, but not awaking till day light, they were afraid to remove them, and made off as fast as they could with the children.

Three of the fourteen made their escape before the police came up upon the gang, three were admitted as King's evidences, and eight were committed for trial before the Sessions Judge of Delhie. The trial was submitted for revision and final orders to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad; and three of the prisoners were sentenced to death, and executed at Delhie on the 1st March, 1834; four to imprisonment for life in ths Alipore ja; and one to the same in the Delhie jail. Mr. McLeod and myself tried in vain to get some of the members of this gang as approvers with a view to the suppression of this system of murder for the sake of children; and the false step of releasing the three, who would have been glad to give their evidence upon the same conditions as ours, of exemptions of punishments of death and transportation, and of refusing to allow any of the others to be made over to us for employment, enabled these peole to carry on their system without any further check till the year 1838; when a gang of this fraternity, was arrested by the Nawab of Jhujjur, within his own territory, immediately after the perpetration of some murders within the Delhie district. He had them all made over to the Resident. Mr. Metcalf, who made over the case for investigation to Mr. Robinson. The Nawab received the cordial thanks of the Governor General couched in the most flattering terms, and the case was finally handed over to Mr. Mills for committal to the Session Judge at Meerut.

Mohna, hung 1st March, 1834, at Delhie. This was the man who was seized with the girl Muleea in his arms.

Sewa 1st, son of Tigga, hung 1st March, 1834, at Delhie.
Balkishun, hung ditto ditto.
Rahmoo, imprisonment for life in the Alipore jail.
Bohna, ditto ditto ditto.
Zalmee, ditto ditto ditto.
Sewa 2d, ditto ditto ditto.
Rookmunee, wife of Sewa 1st sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Delhie jail.
Radha, Native woman; released as King's evidence.
Khoshala, ditto ditto ditto.
Heera, ditto ditto ditto.

* * * * *

In February, 1835, a man his wife, three young sons and two young daughters, left their village of Coheerpore in the Muthra district to try to better their condition by emigration. On reaching the village of Husseeagunge in the same district, they fell in with a party of religious mendicants, of the Byragee sect, who prevailed upon them to lodge with them. Soon after they had joined them another man and his wife of the Jat caste came up with two young sons, and they were in the same manner invited to lodge with the Byragees. They all proceeded with them the next day to the village of Gokula on the back of the Jumna, and the men and women were all persuaded to go down to the water's edge where they were all strangled and thrown into the river. The Children were all taken to Rubboopore, in the Bolundshuhur district, where they were all sold to some people of the Brinjarra caste who make a trade of stealing and selling children, and who took them off to Hussunpore in the Begum Sombre's territories.

In the division of the property a quarrel took place between two members of the gang, Hookurna and Khurga; Hookurna got severely beaten, and in his rage he went off to the Thanadar of Husseeagunge on the 19th February, 1835 and reported the whole circumstance. The Thanadar seized twenty-two of the gang and recovered five of the children, who were pointed out to him in Hussumpore by Hookurna. They were all forwarded to the Magistrate at Muthura, and before him the eldest of the three little brothers, Girdharee, then about ten years of age, stated the case as it had occured; but said that he did not himself see his parents murdered, as they were taken away from the children down to the water's edge and there murdered; but that he had heard it all from Hookurna while they were taking them to Husungunge for sale.

The Magistrate was at first in hopes that Mr. Wilson, of the Thuggee Suppression Department, would have some men well acquainted with the character of these men; but it was found that they were quite unknown to Mr. Wilson's approvers. Unable to find proof enough to convict these people upon the specific charge of murder, the Magistrate sentenced them as notorious bad characters to be detained in prison on a requisition of security for their future good behaviour for the prescribed period.

The order of the Magistrate was reversed by the Sessions Judge of the Agra district on the 25th September, 1835; and nineteen of these murderers by profession were released without any security for their future good behaviour by his order; one was ordered to give the required security: and two of the gang were committed for trial before the Sessions on the charge of having sold the children within the Company's territories.

Several members of the gang were arrested by Lieutenant Mills soon after they had perpetrated other murders in the month of May, 1838. They confessed the murders at Hussungunge among others; and when Lieutenant Mills got the proceedings in the case from the Magistrate, he found that they confirmed entirely all that these men stated to him regarding that affair. What became of the five children I know not.

The Confession of Jewun Dass, alias Prem Dass, relative to the Husseeagunge affair, taken in my presence on the 19th August, 1838.

Q. Are you a Jemadar of Thugs?

A. Yes.

Q. How many men and women compose your gang?

A. My gang formerly consisted of 50 or 60 men and women, but of not more than ten or twelve latterly.

Q. Relate some of the technical terms used by your gang?

A. We call our trade, viz. murdering travellers for their children, Magpunna. A male travellers; Kur, a female traveller, Kurree.

Q. Do you observe any omens on opening a Megpunna expedition?

A. Yes, the call of the patridge, which if heard on the left is considered propitious, and on the right the contrary.

Q. From whom did you learn this system of Thuggee, &c.?

A. From Umree Jemadarnee, a woman confined for life in the Delhee jail.

Q. Relate the particulars of the Husseagunge affair?

A. I left my home with a gang of forty Thugs and proceeded to Husseeagnuge, where Heera Dass and Rookmunee went to the city of Muttra for the purpose of buying some clothes, and succeeded in winning the confidence of four travellers, two men and women, with their three children, whom they brought with them to our encampment After passing two days with us, Teella Dast, Mudhoo Dass, Byragees, and Dewa Hookma, Teelaka, Gungaram Brinjarras, Balluck Dass, Chutter Dass, Neput Dass and Hunooman Dass prevailed on this family to accompany them to the banks of Jumna and murdered the four elderly travellers in a garden near the village of Gokool. After throwing their bodies into the Jumna, they took their three children to the "Tanda" or encampment of Dewa Brinjarra near the village of Kheir, and sold the two female children for 40 Repees and the male for 5 Rupees. On their return to the encampment of the Gang, Heera Dass, alias Pudma, and Mudhoo Dass quarrelled about the division of the money, which terminated in Hookuma Brinjarra preferring a complaint of selling children against Mudhoo Dass at the Thana of Husseeagungs. The Thanadar made enquires regarding the sale of the children, and succeeded in recovering them from Dewa Brinjarra, who related at the Thana the particulars of the murder of their parents, and the circumstance of their having been taken by a party of Byragee Thugs to the village of Khar, and sold to the Brinjarra, upon which the Thanadar apprehended 29 of us, viz.

1	Jewah Dass.	13	Gopaul Dass.
2	JaukeeDass.	14	Gurreeb Dass.
3	Munroopa.	15	Deavee Dass.
4	Chattur Dass.	16	Luchum Dass.
5	Hatteeram.	17	Deeaba.
6	Balluck Dass.	18	Mustram.
7	Mohungir.	19	Toolsee Dass.
8	Tilluk Dass.	20	Ramkishun.
9	Hunooman Dass.	21	Moost. Radha.
10	Roopa malee.	22	Dewa.
11	Nunnooa.	23	Gungaram.
12	Nursing Dass.		five women of the

Bain'arra caste, and 29th the Deponent, and forwarded us to the Magistrate of Muthura, with the three children, who ordered them to point out the murderers of their parents, and of them, Girdharee, a boy of eleven years of age, recognized myself,

Heera Dass.
Gungaram.
Mudhoo Dass, and
Hunooman Dass,

and said, that I had killed his parents, with a sword, during the night, and after throwing their bodies into the river, took him and his sisters to some Brinjarras for sale. The Magistrate observing several discrepancies in the children's statements (who did not witness the death of their parents,) and being deprived of every other kind of evidence, owing to the bodies having been thrown into the river, released the whole of us excepting Teela Dass Hunooman Dass and Tarroo Brinjarra.

Q. Were you present at this murder?

A. No. I remained in the Susseegunge garden.

Q. By the proceedings of the Magistrate it appears six children were recovered, and you depose to having plundered only three?

A. We only got three, viz. Girdharee, about eleven years old of the Jat caste, and his two sisters, and the others were obtained on some other occasion.

Q. How long did you remain at Husseegunge?

A. I remained there three years cultivating land, during which time I occasionally went on a Megpunna expedition.

Q. How many men were present at the murder of the parents of Girdharee, and received their share of the money derived by the sale of him and his sisters?

A. The whole of my gang, but none of Kheama Jemadar's who were also encamped in the Husseegunge gardern.

Q. Who strangled the parents of Girdharee?

A. Heera Dass, alias Khurgu, Mudhoo Dass Brinjarra, Bhema Brinjarra, and Jankee Dass.

Q. What was the cause of Kheema Jemadar and several of his gang being arrested on the occasion?

A. Owing to their being encamped with me in the Husseegunge garden.

* * * * * * *

Deposition of Radha, wife of Roopla, taken at Meerutt, 21st June 1838, before Lieutenant Mills.

In Kartick last, I went from Jhojjur to Kurnaul with my husband Roopla, and there we found several encampments of Nacks and Brinjarras on the bank of the tank just before the Sudder bazar of the cantonments. We had no tent with us, and at first we lodged in the serae of the Sudder bazar; but Futteea came for us and took us out with him to the camp. We lodged under a peepul tree on the bank of the tank under our own blankets, which we got pitched for the purpose. We were altogether thirty-four persons, men, women and children, Goorbuksh and his party of Brinjarras were encamped there before we came up. The wives of Kaner Dass, Newla and Bhugwan Dass, inveigled and brought to our camp a Bramin from the east, eighty years of age, his wife fifty, and his son's widow with her daughter about six years of age, and son about seven years. They all lodged in the encampment of Nowla in the night; and in the morning we went down with them to the bank of the Jumna. It was evening when we reached our ground on the bank of that river. I forget the name of the place. We there cooked our dinner, and after eating it I went to sleep. While I was asleep, they took down the two old people and their daughter-in-law to the river and murdered them. I was told by my husband that they had done so, and thereby secured the childrend In the morning we returned and leaving the contonment of Kurnaul on our left hand, encamped about two coss from Beebeepore. The police chowkeedars come to search our camp, and finding nothing went away. Kaner Das told my husband to send the children with me to Beebeepore, but he objected, saying, that he had before got into trouble when his three brothers were hung for having anything to do with selling children, and he might how take this duty upon himself. I was anxious to see Beebeepore; and without my husband's permission set out with Heera Sing, who had charge of the children. We took them to Beebeepore, and left them under the charge of Dhyan Sing. When I came back, my husband beat me with a stick for having gone off without his permission. Dhyan Sing came with the money and paid Newla for the children, but how much he gave, I do not know.

In Goorbuksh's Tent.
Goorbuksh, arrested.
Chotea, ditto.
Boree, a female, ditto.
Ghasse son of Goorbuksh.
Roopla, ditto.

Pemla's Tent.
Pemla, arrested.
Seeta, Pemla's mother.
Dharee, wife of Pemla's brother.
Khoobal, brother of Pemla.
Pemla's mother's brother.

Nathan Brinjarra's Tent
Nathan, Brinjarra.
Khimma, ditto.
Miroo, son of Khimma.
Hurree Sing, brother of ditto.
Koonlee, brother of Nathan.

Newla's Tent.
Newla Brinjarra.
Gyanee, his wife.
Toulseea, son of Newla.
Roopla, son of do. 9 years old.
A son still younger.
Futteea, brother of Roopla.

Kaner Dass' Tent.
Kanet Dass, Nack.
Bhugwan Dass, ditto.
Wife of Kaner Dass, Sullee.
Gurga Dass.
Daughter of Kaner Dass, 8 years.
Another daughter, 4 do.
Ditto, 2 ditto.
Wife of Gurga Dass.
Ditto of Bhugwan Dass.
Roopla, in his tent of blankets.
Radha, one wife.
Rookmunee, is second wife.
Kaneen, son of Rada.
Dewa, father of Roopla.

We now went off to Thuneiseir, where we encamped in a grove on the bank of a tank, and here several parties of travellers were inveigled by the wives of the leaders of our gangs to come and take up their lodgings with us.

1. A. chumar with three daughters, one thirty years of age, and the others young.

2. The widow of a carpenter, and her son ten years of age.

3. A Brahmin and his wife, with one beautiful daughter fourteen years old, another five, and a son six years of age.

4. A Brahmin and his wife with one daughter about 14, and another 12, and a son 3 years of age.

These travellers lodged for two or three days among the tents of the Naeks and Brinjarras, after which we all went one morning to a village in the territory of the Toorooee Rajah, I forget his name. Here very heavy rain fell at night and deluged the country, and we got not rest. The next morning we went to a village on the bank of the canal, still in the same Rajah's country. The next day we went to a village on the bank of the Jumna; and two hours after night Kaner Dass proposed, that we should go down to the sacred stream of the Jumna, say our prayers and remain there. They all went down accordingly, leaving me. Roopla, and his second wife Rookmunee at the village. They murdered the seven men and women, and threw their bodies into the river; but who killed them, or how they were killed, I know not. The chumar and his eldest daughter the two Bramins and their wives, and the carpenter's widow were all murdered.

They brought the nine children back to us a watch and a half before daylight. They were all crying a good deal after their parents; and we quieted them the best way we could with sweetmeats and playthings. We came to Beebeepore, and encamped in the grave. A daughter and son of the Brahmin's were extremely beautiful; and these we left with Dhyan Sing for sale. We came on to a village a coss start from Beebeedore.. Here a trooper came up to Beedore, saying that he had heard of several people being murdered and suspected us of the crime. The headmen of the village of Beebeepore and some of the Brinjarras came to our camp with the Trooper, and assured him that he must be mistaken, as they k new us all to be very honest inoffensive people; and taking him back to Beebeepore they treated him with great consideration, and he went away apparently satisfied. But fearing that our deeds had become known. Pemla and Newla's wives, and Pemla's mother, took off the seven other children to Dhyan Sing, and left them all in his charge. Pemla went to Kurnaul; and Goorbuksh and his gang went to Beebeepore, while my husband and his party remained where we were. A woman who keeps prostitutes came from Kurnaul, and purchased and took away all the children. All were sold through Dhyan Sing. One boy was purchased by an elephant driver, who took him off upon his elephant; and another was purchased by a Mussulman. All the rest were taken off an covered carriages by the prostitute to Kurnual. I should know all their faces again were I to see them. My husband and Kaner Dass disputed a good deal about the mare that has been brought in; but my husband got it at last in his share of the booty, and seven or eight rupees besides.

At Thuneiseir, Goorbuksh and his party got six or seven travellers, with their six or seven children, at the same time that we got ours; and the parents were all murdered at the same time and place that the parents of our children were murdered, on the bank of the Jumna. He also sold his children through Dhyan Sing at Beebeepore. There were several people from Beebeepore concerned with us. We came back to Beyree in the Jhujjur Nawab's territory; and three or four days after Goorbuksh came to us with one of the boys he had kept for himself out of his booty.

The confession of Roopla Jemadar, relative to the sale of the children whose parents were murdered near Kurnaul.

Three of the children, whose parents were murdered at Kurnaul, were sold to Emambukah, who keeps prostitutes and lives a village about four coss from Kurnaul.

Q. Describe the personal appearance of these three children?

A. One them is a about nine years old, remarkbly fair, with very light hair, and the other two not quite so fair, about 6 or 7 years of age,

Thanah Zemindar, of the village of Beebeepore, takes 5 per cent, on every child he disposes off for his.

(Signed) C. MILLS.
A. G. S.

* * * * * * *

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

THE WEATHER.---The average lowest temperature of the three winter months, December, January: and February, of last season was 32. 7., and the highest 39. 8. The average lowest temperature this season has been 36. 43., and the highest 45. 83---making a difference of 4 degrees between the two winters; but a difference of nearly 8 degrees between the first two months of 1838 and 1839.---(Times.)

"Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey is appointed to succeed the late Sir C. Paget on the West India and American station.—Globe March 17.

"Government have entered into a contract for conveying the mails, by large and powerful steam-vessels, from Liverpool to Halifax, and thence by branch steamers to Boston, and in the summer to Quebec. The mercantile interests, not only in the North American colonies, but in the United States, will be gratified to learn that, instead of a monthly communication as formerly, steamers will now be despatched on the 1st and 15th of each month. The enterprising contractor has engaged with those able and scientific builders. Messrs. Wood, at Port Glasgow, to build three ships of 1,000 tons each, in which R. Napier, Esq., is to place engines of 400 horse power. From the past success of Messrs. Wood and Napier, we doubt not when these vessels are on their station, in April, 1840, they will be quite unrivalled; and, moreover, that the acute observation of "Sam Slick," that "the route *via* Halifax is the shortest way to New York," will be verified to demonstration.—Times March 17.

A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the *Great Western* Steam Ship was held in Bristol, last week. Mr. Maze took the chair. Mr. Claxton read the report, which stated that the company's first ship had disproved all unfavourable auguries, and promptly rewarded the enterprise of the projectors. It was impossible to speak too highly of the qualities of the *Great Western* Steam Ship; after having run 35,000 nautical miles, and encountered thirty-six days of heavy gales, her seams required no caulking, and when she was docked she did not show a wrinkle in her copper. The average of her passages out was fifteen days and a half, and home, thirteen days; the shortest passage out was fourteen days and a half, and the shortest passage home twelve and a quarter. About 1000 passengers had gone in the ship. After alluding to the great expense necessary to combine speed, security, and enjoyment, it expressed a hope that through the liberality of the American Congress, the duty of two pence per bushel on coals would be given up, and thus a saving of nearly £1000 a-year would be effected. The company have decided on constructing their next vessel of iron, for which the preparations are far advanced. It appeared from the statement of accounts, that after paying £2,000 for addition to the ship, and insurance to October next, £1,500 for goods damaged in the hurricanes in October last, and upwards of £2,000 being set apart for a reserve fund, there remained from the profits sufficient for a dividend of five per cent., making, with the former one of four per cent., nine per cent. for the year. The report was unanimously adopted. The result of the meeting gave universal satisfaction to the proprietors. ---*Herald, March* 12.

The following are further particulars of the disastrous conflagation which destroyed Warfield vicarage and school. The boy who perished was the son of the Rev. Temple Frere, prebendary of Westminster. It is remarkable that he was one of the first to discover the fire; but when Mr. Furlong called the names, he and another, afterwards miraculously saved, were missing. At last, young Frere was seen at a window, when every endeavour to rescue him was made by Mr. Furlong, who had fallen once from the ladder which was raised against the house, but which was too short to reach the window; he appeared at the window and broke it, and once tried to put out his leg, but finally disappeared from their eyes. Mr. Furlong's distress of mind is great under such a dreadful calamity. Everything is lost; the servants have not even saved their shoes. Lady Malcolm and the Misses Malcolm, from Warfield-place, about a mile distant (whence they ran the whole way, regardless of the hour and the weather), assisted in the rescue of some of the children. Lady Malcolm considerately sent one of her servants to Windsor, who returned in an hour and a half with two engines and a troop of the Blues, but it was of no avail. The flames had got too far a-head to be mastered, and Mr. Furlong and his family and servants are utterly destitute. His friends and the neighbouring clergy have been most prompt in their attentions. Mrs. Furlong and her infant family, with ten of the boys, are at Lady Malcolm's; ten more are at Lady Wilder's Binfield Manor-house; others at the Rev. J. Randall's, Binfield; and the Rev. A. B. Townsend's Eastthampstead, and Miss Terry's until they can be sent to their parents, who are at a distance. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Furlong, to whom it is owing, under Providence, that two boys, who were asleep when she reached their beds through a dense smoke, were preserved. Another boy saved was dragged through a window by Mr. Furlong, standing on the top of a ladder, at a time when he was supposed to be lost, the poor little fellow having made his way to the window, when all hope was given up.—*Times, March* 19.

A letter from Athens informs us that Sir E. Lyons had received peremptory instructions from his Government to insist upon the most complete satisfaction for the Ionian subjects residing in Greece, who have lately had frequent occasion to complain of the treatment they have experienced. Sir E. Lyons had had several conferences on the subject with the members of King Otho's Government. At Patras the British Consul had offered a reward of 500 colonnati for the discovery of the authors or instigators of the assassination attempted on Mr. Rietti, an Ionian merchant.—Courier.

The correspondent of the *Débats*, at new Orleans, writes on the 11th ult., that a meeting had been held in that city of American citizens who had claims on the Mexican government for damage done to their property on various occasions, and for the settlement of which a commission of arbitration had been jointly formed by the United States and Mexico. They agreed at this meeting on a strong address to Congress in which they called on the government to interfere actively in this matter since advices had been received of the Mexican government having refused to make any reparation, and pointed out the spirited conduct of France as an example to be imitated. This meeting had caused great sensation in New Orleans, especially amongst the French population. The journals of that city confirmed the statement that Mr. Pakenham had demanded the cession of Yucatan for the satisfying of British claims. The *Général Foy* had arrived from Vera Cruz, and the advices brought by that vessel confirmed the accounts of two seventy-fours, and three frigates of the British squadron having been ordered by the English Commodore to leave Vera Cruz in compliance with a request from Admiral Baudin, the presence of so large a British force having given rise to erroneous imputations on the part of the Mexican government. The *Général Foy* brought 103 French passengers from Vera Cruz, two other vessels had been sent to Havannah with French subjects escaping from Mexico, and a fourth was expected in the Mississippi. All the French subjects domiciled in Mexico had now finally quitted it. *Galignan's Messengers March* 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 11.

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Mr. G. WOOD the house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the adjourned debate on the navy estimates was resumed.

31,165 men for the sea service to the 31st March, 1840, inclusive of 9,000 Royal Marines and 2,000 boys, being proposed.

Sir R. PELL said—It is not my intention to offer any opposition to the vote in your hands. Every one who approaches the army and navy estimates for this country must feel a considerable degree of difficulty in submitting to any satisfactory test what should be the exact amount of these establishments. It seems to me that the main consideration which should influence parliament as to the amount of the naval and military establishments of this country is closely connected with two principal questions, the first of which is the relative amount of the existent establishments to those of other adjacent European powers; and the second, the present aspect of political affairs, in which we are concerned to a greater or lesser degree, in Europe and elsewhere. Now, adverting to these, the conclusion I come to is this, that, from all I can hear and see of what is passing [illegible] (Hear.) I cannot say it is an extravagant amount; I do not mean to stigmatise it as such; on the contrary, I am more inclined to think that the demands on the service will be greater than perhaps the increase of power which you purpose may be able to meet. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact, the glaring fact, that the other great powers of Europe are, and have some time been, increasing the strength of their respective navies—that the United States also, as well as France and Russia, are becoming a great naval power—that they are all preparing to be able to contend with us, when occasion shall offer, upon that element, the exclusive sovereignty which we have always hitherto regarded as our own. (Hear.) We should look at the exertions of these powers, not as regards their own intrinsic strength. But also as regards the strength or weakness of other contiguous powers of lesser note, which may have been at former times friends or enemies of this country. In 1790 Sweden had a fleet of 18 sail of the line, with which she encountered, often defeated, and always kept in check the Russian fleet, then consisting of 23 ships. In these days, at Sweaborg now, and then ask yourselves if, in her instance at least, the triumph of Russia has not been most complete. Look at other countries. Compare, for instance, the exertions now made by the United States of North America and the exertions made by France to establish a naval power, with the exertions made by them on former occasions. I should be the last man in the land to advise any waste of the public strength at a time of peace on the vague or unfounded apprehension of possible war, or to urge on the government any expensive exigencies or unnecessary demonstrations. Feeling the full force of these objections, I, for one, have always been opposed to any superfluous increase in the amount of our establishments, either of the army or the navy. But, at the same time, I am [illegible] obliged, when I see the exertions made by other powers to [illegible] with as and to surpass us, to agree most cordially with [illegible] right hon. friend (Sir J. Graham) that the time has arrived [illegible] when we should not only apply ourselves vigorously to the [illegible] with the view of its rectifications, but also give distinct [illegible] that we are perfectly ready to meet any emergency which [illegible] arise. The hon. gentleman, the Secretary of the Admiralty, [illegible] the course of his statement to the committee, not content [illegible] defend directly the conduct of the Admiralty and the govern[illegible] with which he is connected, resorted to the junction of [illegible] ord[illegible]res on an attack upon my government of 1834. I do most distinctly deny the right of the h[illegible]ntleman to set up his defence of government on an attack [illegible] government, and still stronger is my denial of his right [illegible] because persons whom he calls Conservatives, some [illegible]m, however, are Whigs, have chosen to make attacks on [illegible]mirally, in which I disclaim all participation (hear) The gentleman says, "Oh, you are the cause of all the evils [illegible]ve befallen us—of all the evils that are to befall us. [illegible] the only persons who can save the country. You have [illegible]ed the right arm of our strength—you have reduced the [illegible] but we have increased it, and who so great as we? [illegible]posed in 1834 and 1835 'inadequate' estimates." Yes, the [illegible]e word—"inadequate" estimates; "and now we are [illegible] the blame for the reduction effected by you, for your most proper reduction in the naval force of the kingdom." Such a cry of the hon. gentleman—such are his allegations. But I take leave to remind the committee on the [illegible] supposing this to be the case, if the government in 1834 and [illegible] only 25,000 men for the navy, that is no earthly reason we estimates should do more" than they [illegible] when they [illegible] vote of 35,000 is proposed to be taken. If the [illegible]encies of that year required no more than that number of [illegible] I see no cause why my estimate should be stigmatised as inadequate, and I be accused of neglecting the navy. When I [illegible] into office in 1834 I had to consider, on a very brief notice necessarily scant information, what was the amount of [illegible]which would be required for the naval force of the country that year be it remembered that the amount was more [illegible] had been during preceding years. Thus I will take three[illegible]s—

In 1818 the naval force was about[illegible]0 men
1823 .. ..[illegible]
1834 .. ..[illegible]0

But now let us inquire a little further into the facts of the case. (Hear hear,) What were the circumstances of the vote described as "inadequate" by a gentleman. I landed in England on the 9th of Dec.; [illegible]ed office on 10th for I did not accept it before my arrival in country. The Board of Admiralty was formed on [illegible]t of January, and before Parliament was 14 days sitting required that the Navy Estimates should be laid before [illegible]. Well, then, how stood the case? In the August of 183[illegible]ate Majesty, in his speech from the Throne had stated [illegible]re then existed a profound peace throughout Europe a[illegible]he had every reason to believe it would continue to [illegible]urbed. What course was left for me in regard to [illegible] of naval force necessary for the country? None but [illegible] the short time and the slight information on the subject I could hope to acquire. I adhered as closely as possible to estimates proposed, or rather intended to be prop[illegible]e the preceding government. But was there any thing in circumstances of the times or the state of the country in [illegible]ous with other powers, which made augmentation [illegible] necessary? I could see none. I find nothing to warrant a proceeding On the contrary, I found the impression [illegible]duced on my mind by his Majesty's speech from the [illegible]confirmed by the state in which my predecessors left [illegible] force on our shores, and if any conclusion could be [illegible] on the information placed within my grasp it was the one which I came to on that occasion. How was it with the naval force of the kingdom as regarded our own shores on my arrival in England? In Plymouth, Portsmouth and Sheerness you had not a first-rate sloop of war or a single steam-vessel in commission. But did I blame you for that? No, I did not. I concluded that you felt confident that the prospects of peace in Europe were permanent—that they were not likely to be disturbed and knowing myself to the contrary, I took it for granted that you had exercised a wise discretion and I acted accordingly. When I came into office I made inquiry into the number of men actually employed in the navy, and I found that it fell short of the estimates of the preceding years by nearly 1,200. Now what did I do? I proposed to take the estimates as they stood to make the number of men required equal to the number which had been employed in the preceeding year, and altogether to reduce the amount by about 1,500 men. But our estimates met with the greatest opposition from the hon. member for Kilkenny & others on account of their extravagance. Having defended his administration fully on this point the right hon. baronet went on:—I do not blame the government for attempting to reconcile economy with efficiency. But I must hope that the government, looking at the state of affairs in various quarters, will well consider the course they are about to take in regard to the augmentation of our warlike establishments. Looking at the state of our north-west frontier in India—at the state of Canada—at the position assumed by the United States—at the increase of power by neighbouring governments at what is taking place in other hemispheres—looking at all these things I say, and weighing them dispassionately, I hope they will well consider whether they may not have hereafter to increase our naval establishments still more, and whether it would not be more economical to increase it altogether and place it at once upon a footing of perfect efficiency.—(Hear, hear,) I now charge the hon. gentlemen for I have done with disproving my own offence, and retort upon him. I do not think with the force which he had at his command the protection necessary for the commercial interests of this country in foreign parts has been afforded.—(Hear, hear.) Look at the amount of our naval force, in various places and then ask yourself whether you can honestly reconcile that distribution with the protection which is due to the interests of British subjects. When the year 1836, when the hon. gentleman moved for the increase in the naval force, one of his statements to prove its necessity was, that there was not a single foreign station from which there had not been demands, and pressing demands too, for a larger force. To meet these demands an increase of twenty-one sail of the line and an augmentation to 35,000 men were ordered, I now proceed to inquire whether in South America such protection was given to British commerce as British commerce required, I shall confine myself, to one case, that of the protection of British interests in Mexico, There are eight or nine British capitalists engaged, with large capitals, in mining operations in that country; there is a very heavy debt due by the State to British capitalists, and in every town on the coast, and in many towns in the interior, there is a British mercantile establishment, Thus we see that the amount of British capital engaged in commercial speculation in that country is quite sufficient to attract the attention of any government to the immediate and pressing urgency of affording it proper protection and support. Now I ask if the Government had not early intimation that France had claims to settle with Mexico? The government was aware on the 21st of March, 1838, that France had not only required from Mexico that the alleged injuries should be satisfactorily repaired—not only that the Judges and other officials who had taken part in the proceedings complained of should be immediately dismissed—but also had expressed a determination to insist on what was indeed a novel demand, because it arose after San Juan d'Ulloa was taken, he must proceed on the assumption that the fleet was to be sent in hostility to the French; for as it came in time to support the negotiations which were carried on, it could not otherwise have come too late. When communications passed between the two Governments relative to the sending of the French force under the circumstances against San Juan d'Ulloa, other communications were made by the French Government in that friendly spirit which had characterised their intercourse and the relations between the two Governments, that even if circumstances compelled the French officer to enter into action, and to attack the fort there was no intention whatever to retain permanent possession of the fort, or any other portion of the Mexican territory; and that whenever just satisfaction should be given to the French demands, the fort should be restored. He therefore said that after this assurance it would have been an injustice towards that country, unless we intended to go to war with France, to employ a squadron for the purpose of opposing the operations against San Juan d'Ulloa. He believed that no inconvenience had been suffered by the British interests. Honourable Gentlemen seemed to forget that San Juan d'Ulloa was only a fort, and that it was not a commercial town. Vera Gruz was not attacked till after an interval of a week There was quite sufficient time, therefore, for the British interests at Vera Gruz to receive warning; and so affectual was this warning that the British Consul was at the period of the attack almost the only British resident left in the place. Not only had there been no loss and no inconvenience to British subjects, but our Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, and our Consul at Vera Gruz, in addition to assisting the British subjects, were enabled, in accordance with the friendly relations existing between the two countries to take under their protection many of the French residents in Mexico, and had afforded them most effective and valuable assistance. (Hear, hear, from the French.) The French ships, after landing, only destroyed the fortifications, and after rendering useless the guns, made a tour of the ramparts, and then having accomplished this they returned to their ships. And what is the first instance did the commanding officer do? Why he sent a detachment to the house of the British Consul as a guard or protection, which he thought might be required during the operations which he was about to perform. The hon. Baronet opposite supposed that during the interval between the attack and Mr. Pakenham's arrival, there was no person sufficiently authorised to do all that could be done to use his good offices in bringing about a reconciliation between the Mexican and the French Governments; but in this the hon. Baronet was entirely mistaken; for Mr. Pakenham, after a long absence from this country upon a station which was peculiarly trying to the health of an European, had obtained leave to return home; the period of his leave of absence had not expired, when having heard that the French Admiral was going out, and that matters assumed a serious aspect, he (Lord Palmerston) requested Mr. Pakenham to forego the unexpired period of his leave and to return at once to his station, to which he had once assented. Before his arrival, however, Mr. Ashburnham, who had carried on the affairs of the mission, had received instructions to endeavour to bring about an arrangement between the Mexicans and the French, and with great ability, with great zeal, and with considerable success, he had exerted himself to fulfil the instructions which he had received; and with respect to Mr. Pakenham's subsequent arrival, he (Lord Palmerston) was bound to say that he thought that Mr. Pakenham's efforts had a greater probability of being crowned with success after the events which had taken place than before. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He (Lord Palmerston) humbly conceived, therefore, that the Government so far from being fairly exposed to censure for the neglect of British interests, had resorted to all the means in their power to protect the British interests, not only in the narrow sense of the term, but also in the largest and highest portion of those interests in reconciling the nations that might be at war —(Cheers)—and in restoring peace where peace was necessary. (Cheers.) With respect to the case of the pilot, the hon. Baronet, the Member for Tamworth, had treated it in a manly spirit. When the circumstances were represented by the British Ambassador at Paris to the French Minister, the latter expressed great regret at the event. He said that he was without any information from his own admiral, and that the circumstances had only been made known to him by the representation of our Ambassador, and by what he had read in the English papers; but that he was in daily expectation of receiving advices from his own admiral (hear). The distribution of our naval force was another question which had been much mooted; and the consideration of this subject divided itself into two parts, the one relating to the protection of our own shores, and the other in the promotion of the interests of this country on foreign stations. Now the right hon. baronet seemed to think that the former system of having eight or ten guardships in our ports at home was preferable to the present method of having the greater portion employed upon foreign stations; but he (Lord Palmerston) thought that having eight or ten sail in the Mediterranean, and eight or ten sail in other stations, instead of having eight or ten sail in our ports, was greatly preferable; for it enabled sailors and the officers to exercise themselves in their profession, and not to become tainted with indolence at a period of peace (hear). It was complained that we had been in the Mediterranean; but any man who looked at the map of Europe, and who had paid any attention to the events of later times, and the great interests at stake in that part of the world, would see the utility of our force in the Mediterranean. Why, they had been told of the great moral effect which a naval force had; and had we no interests in the Mediterranean which would render it of advantage to the country that we should have there a naval force? It was said that this fleet was of no use, and that if we went to war we must fetch the ships back---(hear), and that if we went to war we should not want a fleet in the Mediterranean (hear, hear). But gentlemen who talked so much of going to war, meant that we should go to war with Russia, and could we go to war with that power without a squadron in the Mediterranean?—(Hear, hear.)—If it were likely that any necessity should occur for an armament in defence of our shores the ships were most usefully employed, not only for the interests of the country, but for the improvement of the navy, where they now were, than if they were lying in the ports in this country. Suppose the specific date, which he did not anticipate, of a war with Russia, eight sail of the line would not be sufficient to meet and encounter the twenty-seven sail possessed by Russia; it would be necessary to arm a much larger force. Therefore, if hon. gentlemen stated that eight or ten sail of the line in this country was amply sufficient to protect this country, then he understood their argument, that no ship should be sent abroad, and that to secure us from all chance of attack the whole should be kept at home; but such was not the case, and we must make a larger armament before we should be able to bring back the force which was distributed in different parts. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He did not like to touch this part of the subject, lest the possible supposition should be entertained that in what he said he was giving any countenance to the opinion that had been anywhere stated that a rupture with Russia was likely to arise. There was nothing in the relations between this country to justify the entertaining of such an opinion; on the contrary, he thought that on both sides there was the greatest desire for the preservation of peaceful relations and continued friendship; intention of Lord Auckland to reduce the number of men. He gave that statement an unqualified denial. He admitted that the transaction of the *Express* at Mexico alluded to was one which required to be farther investigated, and that it might be necessary at an after period to lay all the papers before the house which related to it; but he (Mr. C. Wood) thought it would be injudicious for the house to take any steps on the subject at the present time. It was doubtless an affair of much moment—more so as to what took place between the French admiral and our commodore, even than as to what occurred between Lieut. Croke and the commander of the corvette. (Hear, hear.) It had appeared from a subsequent communication from Lieutenant Croke, that he had protested, in the most decided manner, against the line of conduct adopted towards him and the pilot; that he had made every opposition to it which, under the circumstances, it was necesary for him to do, short of actual resistance by force. It would be satisfactory to the committee to learn that the pilot had been seen safe in Vera Cruz a day or two after he was removed from the *Express*. A communication with the French government had been entered into on the subject, and the reply of the French government was the very reasonable one, that until they had received a report from Admiral Baudin, and full information on the case, they could not give a specific answer, but that they should be ready to make any reparation which, under a full knowledge of the circumstances, they might seem called upon to make. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman next complained of preparing ships in the stocks. He (Mr C. Wood) thought this a far better system of keeping the ships than launching them, as had formerly been done. The new way was that adopted by the French, and they approved of it very much. They had ships which had been on the stocks for upwards of 17 years. Whatever they might do in case of emergency he did not know, but he did not believe they could use greater expedition in launching their ships than this country could do.

Viscount PALMERSTON said, that it was not his intention to go into a discussion of all the minute points touched upon, but rather to direct his remarks to the larger questions touched upon by the right hon. member for Tamworth. He thought that the Secretary of the Admiralty had satisfactorily shown that there had been no neglect of British interests in regard to the French operation on the coast of Mexico, as had been insisted on by the right hon. baronet. The right hon. baronet, it appeared to him, had confounded the date and course of the different events in which France had been engaged in this transaction. The first event in these transactions was the demand through the French Consul of certain concessions on the part of the Mexican government, with an intimation that unless these demands were entirely, and without delay, complied with, the affairs were then to be placed in the hands of the naval officer in command on the station, who would act according to the instructions he had already received. The complaint against the government was that we had not a sufficiently commanding force on the station; and certainly it was very true that we had no such force at the time of the blockade. But he had given orders for the appointment to the West India station of as many ships as the protection of the British interests required, and as the means afforded. All that would be required at that time was to see that no illegal steps were taken with regard to British vessels in consequence of the blockade, and for this purpose the ships on that station were sufficient. In the course of the summer, however, not obtaining satisfaction, the French government sent a larger force, with fresh proposals, and with contingent orders to have recourse to measures of more active hostility. When intimation was made to her Majesty's government, they took the resolution of sending an adequate force to the station, though not for the purpose of opposing the operations of the French. Therefore, when the right honourable baronet said that this force arrived before Vera Cruz, because it arrived after San Juan d'Ulloa was taken, he must proceed on the assumption that the fleet was to be sent in hostility to the French; for as it came in time to support the negotiations which were carried on, it could not otherwise have come too late. When communications passed between the two Governments relative to the sending of the French force under the circumstances against San Juan d'Ulloa, other communications were made by the French Government in that friendly spirit which had characterised their intercourse and the relations between the two Governments, that even if circumstances compelled the French officer to enter into action, and to attack the fort there was no intention whatever to retain permanent possession of the fort, or any other portion of the Mexican territory; and that whenever just satisfaction should be given to the French demands, the fort should be restored. He therefore said that after this assurance it would have been an injustice towards that country, unless we intended to go to war with France, to employ a squadron for the purpose of opposing the operations against San Juan d'Ulloa. He believed that no inconvenience had been suffered by the British interests. Honourable Gentlemen seemed to forget that San Juan d'Ulloa was only a fort, and that it was not a commercial town. Vera Gruz was not attacked till after an interval of a week There was quite sufficient time, therefore, for the British interests at Vera Gruz to receive warning; and so affectual was this warning that the British Consul was at the period of the attack almost the only British resident left in the place. Not only had there been no loss and no inconvenience to British subjects, but our Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, and our Consul at Vera Gruz, in addition to assisting the British subjects, were enabled, in accordance with the friendly relations existing between the two countries to take under their protection many of the French residents in Mexico, and had afforded them most effective and valuable assistance. (Hear, hear, from the French.) The French ships, after landing, only destroyed the fortifications, and after rendering useless the guns, made a tour of the ramparts, and then having accomplished this they returned to their ships. And what is the first instance did the commanding officer do? Why he sent a detachment to the house of the British Consul as a guard or protection, which he thought might be required during the operations which he was about to perform. The hon. Baronet opposite supposed that during the interval between the attack and Mr. Pakenham's arrival, there was no person sufficiently authorised to do all that could be done to use his good offices in bringing about a reconciliation between the Mexican and the French Governments; but in this the hon. Baronet was entirely mistaken; for Mr. Pakenham, after a long absence from this country upon a station which was peculiarly trying to the health of an European, had obtained leave to return home; the period of his leave of absence had not expired, when having heard that the French Admiral was going out, and that matters assumed a serious aspect, he (Lord Palmerston) requested Mr. Pakenham to forego the unexpired period of his leave and to return at once to his station, to which he had once assented. Before his arrival, however, Mr. Ashburnham, who had carried on the affairs of the mission, had received instructions to endeavour to bring about an arrangement between the Mexicans and the French, and with great ability, with great zeal, and with considerable success, he had exerted himself to fulfil the instructions which he had received; and with respect to Mr. Pakenham's subsequent arrival, he (Lord Palmerston) was bound to say that he thought that Mr. Pakenham's efforts had a greater probability of being crowned with success after the events which had taken place than before. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) He (Lord Palmerston) humbly conceived, therefore, that the Government so far from being fairly exposed to censure for the neglect of British interests, had resorted to all the means in their power to protect the British interests, not only in the narrow sense of the term, but also in the largest and highest portion of those interests in reconciling the nations that might be at war —(Cheers)—and in restoring peace where peace was necessary. (Cheers.) With respect to the case of the pilot, the hon. Baronet, the Member for Tamworth, had treated it in a manly spirit. When the circumstances were represented by the British Ambassador at Paris to the French Minister, the latter expressed great regret at the event. He said that he was without any information from his own admiral, and that the circumstances had only been made known to him by the representation of our Ambassador, and by what he had read in the English papers; but that he was in daily expectation of receiving advices from his own admiral (hear). The distribution of our naval force was another question which had been much mooted; and the consideration of this subject divided itself into two parts, the one relating to the protection of our own shores, and the other in the promotion of the interests of this country on foreign stations. Now the right hon. baronet seemed to think that the former system of having eight or ten guardships in our ports at home was preferable to the present method of having the greater portion employed upon foreign stations; but he (Lord Palmerston) thought that having eight or ten sail in the Mediterranean, and eight or ten sail in other stations, instead of having eight or ten sail in our ports, was greatly preferable; for it enabled sailors and the officers to exercise themselves in their profession, and not to become tainted with indolence at a period of peace (hear). It was complained that we had been in the Mediterranean; but any man who looked at the map of Europe, and who had paid any attention to the events of later times, and the great interests at stake in that part of the world, would see the utility of our force in the Mediterranean. Why, they had been told of the great

but if any question should at any time be likely to arise to endanger the permanence of peace, it would not occur so suddenly that the English government would have no intimation of the expectancy, or that the house would not sanction any measure which, under any unfortunate, and at present entirely unforeseen, circumstances, might seem to be necessary. Another topic had been introduced. It had been said that ministers were putting the country to great expense on account of the ships and the marines on the coast of Spain. He would say, however, in the first place, that the expense of the marines being employed there was little more than if they were employed elsewhere. His belief was that our commercial interest, and, what was far more than any sordid interest, our commercial interest in the balance of power in Europe, was connected with the independence of Spain, and he believed also the force we had sent there, small though it was, yet placed on the spot which it held, and occupying the position which it maintained, had rendered important service to the Queen and to the constitution of Spain. (Cheers.)—Though he did not think, therefore, that the expense had been great, he believed the force had been usefully employed, and that if we should want ships at any time at home, or if we should want marines on any sudden case of war for other ships, we could have them back from Spain before even the ships should be ready to receive them. (Cheers from the Opposition.)—Therefore it was that he said that there was no ground for calling in question the conduct of her Majesty's government in not having asked the house for a larger amount of naval force; that he thought the distribution of this force both wise and provident? that no British interests had been neglected, and that, on the contrary, the most important British interests had been fully and effectually protected.—(Cheers.)

Sir G. CLERK said that no answer had been given as to the cause of the delay in sending out a force to protect British interests at Vera Cruz. The government sent out a force which did not arrive till the 28th of December—one month after the attack of San Juan d'Ulloa instead of being there at the time of the attack. Then arose the question how that neglect had occurred, supposing the government had been aware of the designs of the French armament—a fact that had never been denied; but, though it was known, no instructions were sent out till the 28th of October to Sir C. Paget. He also complained that there was no adequate explanation regarding the *Express* packet and the case of the pilot; and he therefore hoped that there had been no improper delay in forwarding the particulars to the French government.

Mr. CORRY said that all that had been uttered had failed to convince him that the naval force was in an adequate state.

Lord SANDON complained that due protection was not afforded by the Government to British commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, after the explanation or rather the second speech of the hon. member for Stamford (Sir G. Clerk) it was incumbent on him to say a few words. The hon. baronet had complained that there was not a sufficient British force in the Gulf of Mexico until after the capture of San Juan d'Ulloa, and the landing of French troops at Vera Cruz. The question was, whether in respect to the blockade of Vera Cruz, and the bombarding of San Juan d'Ulloa, it was the duty of the Minister of this country to have entered into hostilities with France in order to prevent by force the arrival of the French troops and squadron on the coast of Mexico? If that was really the opinion of the hon. baronet, then it certainly would have been the duty of his noble friend and of the Admiralty, to have taken care, in spite of all difficulties, that a British fleet should have been in the Gulf of Mexico in time to prevent the capture of San Juan d'Ulloa, and the blockade of Vera Cruz. The question, then, was, whether any commercial interests were endangered or injured by the absence of the force during the time that the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa was taken, and the French landed with their troops; and with respect to that fortress, no one would contend that the persons or the property of British subjects were in danger. With respect to Vera Cruz, the observation applied, and there was, therefore, no need for protection there. The hon. gentleman had alluded, in a somewhat extraordinary way, to the insult offered to the British flag by taking away a native pilot from one of our vessels, and he said that he thought that delay would only prevent a proper explanation being given. He did not know how there could be a more satisfactory explanation than that which had been given by the French Government—(Hear, hear.)—which was that they had no knowledge of the facts. There was only one point more on which he would say a word, and he did not know that that had been alluded to by his noble friend. He meant that much contested point with respect to our large fleet in the Mediterranean. When it was considered that there were two such powers in the Mediterranean as those of the Sultan of Turkey and of the Pasha of Egypt, he thought that it must be admitted that it was most desirable, not only for the sake of the commercial but of the political interests of this country, that those powers should not come into collision when the influence of Great Britain might prevent it. He did not know that there was any immediate danger of such an event being anticipated, but it was one reason why the present establishment was supported in the Mediterranean that it would be useful in preserving the peace which now existed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PLUMPTRE complained of the vote as insufficient.

Mr. HUME expressed the great surprise with which he had heard the speeches on different sides of the house that night. He thought the language of the noble lord, the member for [illegible] was monstrous, and particularly so when the diminished state of the income of the country was considered. (Hear, and a laugh.)

Sir J. RAE REID said there was but one feeling amongst the merchants of London as to the course adopted by her Majesty's Government in respect to the navy. The merchant ships had been left unprotected, and he could mention instances of ships from Mexico, who were obliged to return with their cargoes on board.

Mr. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD begged to refer to the case of the shipwrights in her Majesty's dock yards, complaining that their allowance for compensation, and their superannuated funds, were taken away, and as that was the only thing which induced them to enter the government dock-yards, it could not be surprising that the merchant service now should have superior workmen to those employed by government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WARBURTON said it seemed to him, from the outcry which now existed in reference to an increase of the navy, that the people were tired of peace.—(Hear, hear.)—They now heard nothing of the pressure of taxation, but by and by they would feel all the effect of this demand for an increase in the navy.

Captain BOLDERO complained of the way in which the marines were pensioned. They were not treated as fairly in this respect as the soldiers of the line.

The vote was then agreed to; as were also the following:

£1,080,089 for defraying the wages of seamen and marines.

£546,625 for defraying the charge for victualling seamen and marines.

The House then resumed.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

For three nights, the House of Commons has been chiefly employed in talking about the Navy; but the really important question, whether the existing force is sufficient for the present exigencies of the country, received little attention. Members preferred to wrangle about the comparative merits and demerits of Tory and Whig administration of naval affairs, with personal episodes on the value of a pamphlet which some friend had written or of an opinion which some other great person had delivered. The Tories maintained that they had always a force at sea or ready for service equal to "exigencies;" but that the Whigs had crippled the naval power of England. The Whigs retort that they found the Navy exhausted and crippled and have restored its vigour and efficiency. It matters little which *party* has the best of the dispute; but it is of importance to the country that the vessels of war should be well provided with necessary equipments, fully manned, and sound all over. The number of vessels, we suspect, is of considerably less importance than their condition. Go on board of an American frigate, and you see men in the prime of life---perhaps not a single boy---swarming in every part; when mustered on deck, you wonder where so many could have hidden themselves. A vessel manned in this superior style must be an overmatch for British ships of the present day; in which, Sir. E. Codrington states, there are two men fewer to each gun than in Lord Howe's time. Incidentally, the same subject was brought before the House of Lords; and the Duke of Wellington took the opportunity of expressing his conviction that petty discussions about masts and sails were wide of the real question which Parliament ought to consider. He maintained that England is at war---in America and the East Indies; and yet there is only a peace establishment, which the government's necessities have forced it to "starve." To bring the country out of these wars with safety and credit, it is absolutely necessary, says the Duke, that there should be war establishments. With all due deference to the Duke of Wellington's opinion on this class of subjects, we nevertheless bear in mind that he is naturally biassed in favour of grand establishments, and that he is liable to party prejudices, like other men. Tories—far more than any others—would profit at the public expense by an increase in the Army and the Navy. Not, therefore, upon the Duke's emphatic dictum would the House of Commons be justified in voting war estimates. The evil of increased taxation is certain—the benefit to be derived from an augmentation of the Army and Navy more than dubious. The Irish "howl" is again heard in Parliament, and the noise is not small, but it proceeds almost exclusively from Irish lungs. English Members silently suffer the infliction. Increase of crime in Ireland, and this encouragement of criminals by the Government, which should hang and banish them—the old story—is the pretence for renewing the outcry. In one respect both parties are fairly matched: the Orangemen demonstrate from official returns that offences of various kinds are grievously prevalent in Ireland; whilst Lord Morpeth and the Ministerial Members are successful in proving that, at any time during the last half century, an equal or greater amount of crime was forthcoming. Then O'Connell comes forward, and protests that his beautiful country is freer from crime than England or Scotand—as papers he moves for will prove. This is quite fair: let the returns be given, and O'Connell make out his case if he can. In the mean while the weary and worn topic may be dropped.---*Spectator, March* 9.

THE NEEDED REFORM IN THE NAVY.

"The British Navy is insufficient for the protection of British commerce; therefore let there be more seamen and more ships." Such is the assertion and the demand of the Tories. Whigs reply, that British commerce has been amply protected; that whenever and wherever ships of war were wanted, they were supplied, and that no loss has been incurred or injury sustained from lack of naval power. Nevertheless Whigs join with Tories in augmenting the navy; and larger estimates than have been prepared since the peace of 1815, were voted on Monday by the House of Commons, with scarcely a remonstrance from any quarter. That the foreign commerce of the country is safe from attack, and that the outcry about the dangers to which it is exposed is sheer canting, may be inferred from the fact that not a single instance of injury was cited in the course of the long debates on the state of the navy in both Houses. An outrage upon a merchantman would have been hailed as a godsend by the Tories; but nothing of the kind could be trumped up. The old case of the *Vixen* was worn out: besides, it could not be pretended that *it* was occasioned by the want of British ships of war, since the Mediterranean fleet, as Sir R. Peel himself declares, was larger than necessity called for. We are justified in concluding that no increase of the naval force is required for the protection of commerce. Complaints there have been, that British officers on foreign stations have failed in their duty; that American captains have been requested to perform services for English merchants which their own countrymen refused or neglected to perform; and that cruise for pleasure, or for profitable freight, have too often tempted our commanders; but, assuredly, the remedy for these evils is not to be found in putting new ships into commission, or sending out more dandy officers to the Atlantic or Pacific. The recent debates on naval affairs resemble what in pugilistic slang is termed "a cross;" the boxers being the Ministers and opposition, John Bull the pigeoned spectator, whose purse is to pay both. The time of Parliament was occupied for several nights—many rounds were fought—without more damage to one party than the other; both laughing at the gullibility of the public, whose cash, to the handsome amount of a million and a half, was quietly pocketed by the sham combatants; and thus the sport concluded. But, like losers at other games, the people may soon become sulky; and indeed they have cause for unpleasant reflection, while the prospect is not cheerful. Although it is true that their commerce has not suffered by that species of attack which armed vessels can repel, and from foreign invasion the coasts of England are safe—nobody in reality supposing that France or Russia meditates a war with this country—it has nevertheless been broadly stated, that the naval affairs of England are badly managed; that the system of manning ships of war is defective; that in return for the millions annually voted only a scanty supply of materials for building and equipping vessels is exhibited; and that discontent pervades "the service," from the Admiral to the man before the mast. To some of these evils a partial remedy may be applied; but there is not the smallest probability of speedy alteration in the principle of promotion and reward; without which, all the money that Parliament can vote and the people may be compelled to pay, for putting more ships in commission, and augmenting the number of seamen, boys, and marines, will avail little towards creating a navy such as England ought to possess, and indeed sorry consolation to know, that in this respect Whigs are no worse or better than Tories; but that is the result of the naval debates. Nothing like a pledge was given, nothing like a symptom appeared, that the selfish views of the Aristocracy should, in future, give way to the necessities and advantage of the service. Men with interest and high connections will continue, as heretofore, to step over the heads of experienced officers, qualified to be their schoolmasters, and whom they ought reverently to obey. In the present condition of the finances, a large increase of expenditure becomes a very serious consideration; but we should regard the amount of the vote for the naval service of the year as of little comparative moment, if there were any probability, any reason to hope, that a real reform in the naval administration is contemplated. We are satisfied that nothing of the kind is thought of by those who, by willing, could do it. There will be some more talking, and the estimates will be finally voted; after which, jobbing and favouritism will reign as usual at the Board of Admiralty; and there will be much exultation over the increased means of expenditure to which Tories have helped Whigs To this costly joy there will at last be an end, but not before disgraceful defeats and heavy losses have roused the people to a full sense of the folly, extravagance, injustice, and peril of the system which has converted the navy into a nest wherein aristocratic and "exquisite" officers may comfortably repose, while men who understand their profession, can navigate a ship, and "fight her," are laid on the shelf.—Spectator March 16.

FRENCH BLOCKADES OF MEXICO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Lord SANDON rose to bring his motion relative to Buenos Ayres and Mexico, particularly as to the blockade of the latter place by the French. The noble Lord proceeded to state that with regard to the French objection of their subjects serving in the militia, was not of sufficient consequence to produce a war. There were several other circumstances which had taken place, but of not sufficient importance to be taken up so seriously. He complained of the manner in which the French government has endeavoured to force the treaty of commerce on the Mexicans, and of the French having in inforcing the blockade of Buenos Ayres joined their flag with that of a rebellious people, and taken possession of the island of Martin Garcia. He looked with extreme jealousy at the sending of so many men to Buenos Ayres, and he thought it was only a carrying out of the original plan, which had been laid down in 1821 by M. Chateaubriand. The noble lord then called the attention of the house to the blockade of Mexico. He wished to know whether the British government had sufficiently inquired into, and the cause of it; for his own part, he disputed the right of France to enforce the blockade. He was inclined to consider a blockade as a seige, which he conceived only would taken place as a part of a warlike proceeding, and if that blockade was not efficient—if any port was left open it vitiated the proceeding, and ought not to be repected. The noble lord quoted authorities in support of this argument. He thought that he should be able to show that the English government had, instead of giving the protection so necessary to the British interests, to use a common phrase "turned a cold shoulder to their friends," and appeared more inclined to take part with the French than to do their duty to the British merchants and protect their interests. He wished Mr. Canning was still living to resent with becoming spirit any injury inflicted upon British trade; but the present government, both the ministry and the admiralty, had, instead of doing so, determined that they had no right to interfere with the French government; if this were the case, why was the country put to the various expense of sending a fleet to the Gulph of Mexico? In June it was known that an armament had left the ports of that country, and yet nearly five months were suffered to elapse before any steps were taken to protect British merchants. It was said that no injury had been done, but he argued that sufficient injury had been done to the respectability and standing of the merchants when they were obliged to fly from Vera Cruz, when the bombardment of that place took place, leaving their property to the kindness of those persons who remained. The trade of the British merchant had been interrupted for several months, which was a sufficient injury to call for the censure of the Ministry. The noble lord proceeded to show, from various circumstances, that well grounded suspicions might be entertained that the French Government looked to territorial aggression in these transactions as she had done in Algiers and other places. The noble lord concluded by saying that he thought this subject ought to be fully discussed, that the merchants and the country might know what steps had been taken by the British government for the protection of the immense interest involved in the question, and what was the tone of remonstrance adopted by the Secretary for the Foreign Department to French government. He concluded by moving for papers on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to the production of most of the papers moved for, but those which related to the correspondence now pending between the two countries he hoped would not be insisted on, as their production might be injurious to the public service. His lordship defended himself and colleagues from the charges brought against them, and defied any member to show that day one act of his had warranted a suspicion that he was more anxious for the welfare of any country than that of England. He did not stand up to defend the actions of France, but as a British minister, and deprecated the discussion of the affairs of a friendly power as regarded another country. It was putting France upon her trial when there was no one present to defend her. He quite agreed that a treaty of commerce were not to be forced at the point of the bayonet—(Hear, hear),—but after the experience they had had of the conduct of the Mexican government towards themselves, it might tend to satisfy them that the French government had good cause to adopt the steps they had taken, and he begged to assure his noble friend that they had received from France the most positive assurances that they had no intention whatever of retaining possession of any territory, either in Buenos Ayres or in Mexico. The English ministers had offered their meditation between Mexico and France, which had been accepted, and had proved highly beneficial. They had protected both French and English, and received the thanks of the French Admiral, and he called upon his noble friend to say, whether the ministers had really sufficient reason to interfere with France in her quarrels with other countries in so decided a manner as to bring on a war. He asked whether more injury would not have been done by that, than meditating between the parties—which he hoped would be attended with ultimate success. The fleet was sent to give moral weight to our negociations, and not to prevent the French from enforcing their claims on Mexico; therefore, the ships arrived in time to effect the purpose for which they were sent out.

THE HOME TRADE AND TAXATION.---An estimate may be made of the come-trade of this kingdom by the average expenditure, weekly and annually, of the whole population consisting of twenty-six millions, as follows:

One shilling	weekly is	£ 1,300,000	annually	£ 67,600,000
Two shillings	. .	2,600,000	.	135,200,000
Three shillings	. .	3,900,000	.	202,800,000
Four shillings	. .	5,200,000	.	270,400,000
Five shillings	. .	6,500,000	.	338,000,000
Six shillings	. .	7,800,000	.	405,600,000
Seven shillings	. .	9,100,000	.	475,200,000
Eight shillings	. .	10,400,000	.	549,300,000
Nine shillings	. .	11,700,000	.	608,400,300
Ten shillings	. .	13,000,000	.	676,000,000
Eleven shillings	. .	14,300,000	.	743,600,000
Twelve shillings	. .	15,600,000	.	811,200,000
Thirteen shillings	. .	16,900,000	.	878,800,000
Fourteen shillings	. .	18,280,000	.	946,400,000
Fifteen shillings	. .	19,500,000	.	1,014,000,000

If we take 15s. a week for the average expenditure of each class, rich and poor, of the whole population, in food, clothing, and comforts of life, amount, to the sum of £1,014,000,000 annually. If that sum were alone taxed 5 per cent. it would raise a revenue of £50,700,000, which is more than is now annually raised by the present system of taxing the food consumed by the people, instead of their incomes, and which can be just only on the supposition of the appetites and incomes of all being equal! But if 15s. a-week be considered too much, take only 10s., and tax £676,000,000 at 5 per cent. produces a revenue of £33,800,000 annually; and if that sum be not enough raise the per centage to 7½ to produce £50,700,000, as it would be preferable to 40 or 50 per cent. that all classes are now taxed, who spend their entire incomes in the maintenance of their families. This concise view of the subject is sufficient to show that the present system must be wrong, when 5 to 5½ per cent. on the average expenditure of the whole population would be sufficient for all the wants of the State: and, consequently, a more simple and efficient system might be substituted for it, without taxing any provisions and leave commerce free from the shackles of customs and excise laws. All that is first required is a dispassionate investigation of the whole system of taxation by a committee of the House of Commons, and a just report made upon it: but so long as the people are led astray with shadows, as they now are by petitioning only for reformation of a part instead of the whole system of taxation, the substance escapes them which would secure the comforts they want, by relief from the unnecessary burdens they bear.---(Globe.)—MARCH, 10.

CALLING OUT THE YEOMANRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT,)

A circular has been issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Lord John Russell) of which a copy is annexed, directed to the lords lieutenant of counties, for the assembling shortly of their respective yeomanry corps, for *permanent duty*, a copy of which has been transmitted by the lords lieutenant to the officer commanding, with a "request that they will shortly fix a time for the assembling of the corps of yeomanry under their commads, for the purpose of permanent duty and inspection, and signify the time and place, that they may comply with the instruction which they have notified."

The calling out of the yeomanry at this period of the year---the sowing time---will be attended with the utmost inconvenience; and it is a measure which would alone have been resisted to from some urgent and full necessity. The period is quite unusual.

(CIRCULAR.)

Whitehall, March 14, 1839.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship that an inspection of the yeomanry cavalry by field officers of her Majesty's regular forces will take place in the present year—and that all * corps will shall assemble on permanent duty, or for training and exercise to be inspected during their respective periods of assembly. As soon as the precise time and place at which the corps of the county under your charge should wish to be inspected all be fixed, I request that you will notify the same to me, in order that the necessary directions may be given for the attendance of the officers who shall be appointed for the duty of inspecting them. It will be necessary that the commandants should be exact in specifying the duty for which their respective corps wish to assemble, whether upon permanent duty, or for training and exercise under the 46th, and subsequent sections of the Volunteer Act; and further, that the time and place when once fixed for the inspection of a corps should, if possible be adhered to.

I Signed J. RUSSELL.

Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the county of—

Standard, March 26.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS (PEALS.)—TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.—*The Presbytery of Auchterer v. the Earl of Kinnoul and Young.*—In this cahe Presbytery claimed the right of approval of Lord Kinnoul's nominee, the Rev. Mr. Young, and was appeal from the decision of the Court of Session in our of the latter. The Attorney-General, for the respondents, said that he should be most unwilling to say or do anything in any degree to the prejudice of the church of Scotland. It would be a most unbecoming in any advocate to express himself disrespfully of that church, but most of all would it be becoming in him, the son of a minister of that church himself educated in it, and to that education owing the station which it was his good fortune to occupy in society. What was it of which the respondents complained in the action of the court below? It was of a proceeding which prevented the Earl of Kinnoul from exercising his undoubted rights as a patron, and Moung from entering into the possession of those rights to which he was lawfully entitled as a presentee was said that that which had been done by the courts was something in respect of which no legal remedy existed and no legal remedy could be enforced. how could such an argument be supported? If a man claimed to vote at an election for a member of parliament, and the returning officer presented him could maintain an action against the returning officer. That was not the case with the right of presentation; that right was treated by the law as property and it might be made the subject of settlement as. Surely, then, an invasion of the exercise of that right was matter which might form the subject of action. Then, again, ordination conferred personal rights. To refuse ordination, was therefore to refuse the enjoyment of beneficial rights. Was that refusal to be made, and made in this case without reason assigned yet the party to have no remedy? He submitted that such could not be the law. Ordination a character which remained with man for life, and never be forfeited. Lord Brougham—Except he commission of some deadly sin. The Attorney-General thought that the char-

* It is intended likewise that corps of yeomanry now serving great attention shall be drawn out for inspection.

acter of a clergyman remained, notwithstanding such sin, at least, in the English church. Lord Brougham said that it did not, and instanced the observation of the Rev. Mr. Horne, afterwards Mr. Horne Tooke, who, when proposed to be excluded from the House of Commons for being a person in priest's orders, said, that if he (which God forbid!) should but resolve on commiting adultery, he might be unfrocked, and should thereby render himself fit for a seat in the House of Commons. (A laugh.) The Attorney-General was proceeding to argue in support of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, when the further hearing of this case was postponed.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

INEFFABLE IMPERTINENCE.—On Tuesday a stylishly-dressed young man, named *Calthorp*, a surgeon's assistant, was charged with having attempted to excite Mr. John Fisher Murray, a barrister, to commit a breach of the peace. It appeared that Mr. Murray, wishing to have a tooth extracted, sent to the shop of Mr. Painter, surgeon, from which a very young man came, and made an ineffectual attempt to extract the tooth. Mr. Murray, thinking that the juvenile operator was either flurried or unskilful, declined to allow him to make a second attempt, in consequence of which the defendant, who is the brother of the young toothdrawer, called upon Mr. Murray the next morning before he was out of bed, and demanded an apology for the insult offered to his relative's feelings, threatening, among other things, in case of refusal, to post complainant as a coward and a scoundrel! Mr. Murray would have shown the defendant the shortest way down stairs, had it not been for an apprehension that he had dangerous weapons about his person, as he had threatened that, "if he (Mr. Murray) laid a finger on him, it should be the last person he would touch." Defendant did not deny the statement of Mr. Murray, except as to the carrying of weapons, but still thought that an apology should be offered to the injured feelings of himself and brother. The magistrate thought that it would be very unpleasant if parties were to be thus visited when they happened to differ with their medical attendants, and the defendant was held to bail.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF STABBING.—A very lengthened investigation took place yesterday before the magistrates of Uxbridge, relative to the death of Joseph Alsop, aged 18, a pupil in the academy of the Rev. Mr. Sturmer, curate of Hayes, who had been stabbed by a fellow-pupil named Medhurst, aged 21, now in custody. The further examination of Medhurst was deferred till Monday, for the production of a material witness; but the principal facts may be gathered from the following evidence:—

"The Rev. F. Sturmer examined: The prisoner and the deceased were pupils of mine. On Saturday morning one of my pupils, by name Maximilian Dollason, had just quitted my house. The prisoner entered the room in which Alsop and Mr. Bunney, another pupil, were present. I was also present. The prisoner, with a stick in his hand, came to me and said, "See what a blackguard has just left your house," holding a watch in his hand, the glass of which was broken; adding, "see, he has broken the glass of my watch." Immediately, Joseph Alsop turned round and said to the prisoner, "You are a liar and a blackguard for saying so." These young men are all about 18, but the prisoner is 21 years of age. The prisoner immediately struck the deceased with the stick he had in his hand. He hit him over the shoulder. A scuffle ensued between them, *on which I left the room*, and in about two minutes and a half I was in the act of returning to see if I could put a stop to it, when I met the prisoner coming out of the room, and at the same moment I heard a groan. The prisoner said nothing. I then saw Mr. Bunney come out of the room, and run out of the house, saying, "I will be a witness." I saw no blow given but the one I have described with the stick. I saw no knife in the prisoner's hand. I left the room because the prisoner was a gentleman of very hasty temper, and I knew it was no use interfering at that time. Mr. Chadwick, a surgeon, quickly arrived, but I did not stay in the room during the time he examined the wound. I saw blood on the deceased's clothes, but I did not see the wound until the next morning. About an hour after the transaction I saw the prisoner and the deceased together in the bedroom. The deceased said, "We were both wrong. I forgive you." On the same afternoon I sent an express for a friend to the deceased, who came immediately, and at his suggestion I sent for Mr. Patten, the surgeon, of Uxbridge, who said the wound was very slight. Mr. Chadwick. Deceased died about 12 o'clock on Thursday. Mr. Bunney is now at his father's house, at Newbury. He never returned to my house after he ran out. I have since written to Mr. Bunney's father, who has written to say his son ran home from fright.

It appeared that Mr. Sturmer had given no notice the transaction to the local authorities, and his conduct on this account was commented on by the Bench. Mr. Sturmer said he had acted under legal advice.—Times, March 16.

Much interest has been excited in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, by a fatal affray betweneighbourhood men, pupils of the Reverend Frederic Sturmer, of Hayes. Mr. Francis Hastings Medhurst, having quarrelled violently with his fellow pupil, Joseph Alsop, attacked him, on the 9th instant, in a room of Mr. Sturmer's house, and in his presence; the weapon of assault being a large knob-headed stick. Mr. Sturmer left his two pupils fighting, and walked away, without making any attempt to part them. Soon after, Medhurst stabbed Alsop with a double-edged knife or dirk, below the navel. The poor young man lingered a few days in extreme pain, and then died. Medhurst was arrested on a charge of murder; and after a lengthened and minute inquiry into all the details, before Mr. Wakley the Coroner, a Jury, composed of seventeen persons, returned the following verdict, with two dissentients.—

"Wilful murder against Mr. Francis Hastings Medhurst: The Jury are unanimously of opinion, that the conduct of Mr. Sturmer is highly reprehensible, in not interfering to prevent the altercation between the parties, as such interference might have prevented the unhappy consequences which have ensued."

Medhurst is nearly twenty-one, and will in a few weeks come into possession of property worth 7,000*l.* a year. Alsop was about eighteen, and belonged to a most respectable family in Staffordshire. Medhurst was noted for ungovernable temper, which he seems to have inherited by right of blood. His mother was an Italian. His grandfather stabbed his wife in a fit of insanity, and is now, at an advanced age, in a lunatic asylum near Uxbridge. A story has appeared in the newspapers, that he cut his wife's head off, and then, placing it on the table said—"There, now you'll hold your tongue."

At Uxbridge, on Thursday, after an examination by the Magistrates, Medhurst was committed on a charge of manslaugter; the Bench being of opinion that malice was not to be inferred from the evidence.—*Spectator, March* 23.

LIBELLING AN EDITOR.—Mr. Westmacott, late proprietor of the *Age* newspaper, appeared this week at Bow-street, and complained of a nuisance which he sufferred at his house in Catherine-street, Strand, before which a fellow with his face blackened paraded up and down carrying a board, on which was painted the head of a sweep with a brush and scraper, the likeness being no doubt intended for him (Mr. Westmacott); for, although the joke was now rather stale, he had been described on other occasions as belonging to the sooty fraternity, for what reason he never could discover. The fellow who carried the board about had a number of handbills, which he distributed, referring to a newspaper (the *Argus*) which he (Mr. Westmacott) was about to start, and containing a choice selection of low and blackguard phrases, which were intended to apply, not only to himself personally, but to the paper he was about to publish. Mr. Twyford: "How do you know that the likeness of the sweep, which you say is painted on the board, is intended to represent yourself?—Mr. Westmacott said that he had no doubt of the fact, for although the likeness was not very flattering, it was evidently intended for him. He also stated that the parties who were guilty of the annoyance had further rendered themselves liable to a penalty, inasmuch as the handbill did not contain the name of the printer.—Mr. Twyford told Mr. Westmacott, that on his making an affidavit of the facts he had stated in the clerk's office, a warrant should be issued forthwith, and placed in the hands of an officer, with directions to apprehend the party charged, and bring him to the office immediately. Mr. Westmacott accordingly made the required affidavit, and a warrant was placed in the hands of Tyrren, the gaoler, to execute, and Mr. Westmacott accompanied him to Catherine-street to point out the accused, but it was supposed that he had been apprised of the proceeding of this office, and deemed it more prudent to shoulder his board and scamper off, than abide the issue of an appeal to the law with the House of correction and hard labour as the probable consequence, for the Officer found that the accused had vacated his post, a bolted in the direction of City.—(Atlas.)

COLONEL JONES, THE RADICAL.—A correspondent requests room for the following tribute to Colonel Jones, whose death is recorded in the week's obituary:—Leslie Grove Jones was well known from the prominent part he took in public affairs, and particularly as the writer of the letters in the *Times*, signed "Radical," which were read with so much interest and instruction by the many, and so much wrath and disquiet by the few. The earlier history of Leslie Grove Jones is associated with that of the foremost men of his day, in the most open assertion of the great principles of civil and religious freedom. From his very boyhood he was engaged in struggles against oppression; and before he was sixteen, while a midshipman on board the *Revolutionaire*, he got censured for his interference on behalf of a poor negro cook, on whom the Captain had inflicted the lash for some petty offence. Of an exciteable and enthusiastic temperament, in which firmness, singleness, and sincerity of purpose were intimately blended, no man was ever a more ardent lover of truth, or a bolder advocate of liberty.—Strong in his intellect, warm in his affections, his attachments were not only devoted, they were sometimes heroic. He served and defended many a friend whom, but for him, the world would have abandoned; and his benevolence was often of that high character which demands the noblest moral courage for its display. Beneath an external roughness of manners, not always intelligible to those who imperfectly knew him, there lay an amiable, simple, and philanthropic nature, which exhibited itself in countless deeds of kindness and generosity. He was born at Bradford, Wilts, on the 4th of June, 1779.—His father had been an officer in the navy, and died Inspector of the Board of Works in 1807. The Colonel was twice married---first, to the daughter of Mr. W. Miller, Burns's friend and patron; and, secondly, to Mrs. Dashwood, the grand-daughter of Bishop Shipley.---Spectator March 16.

LONDONDERRY PULLED OVER THE "COALS."---The Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to the Marquis of Londonderry, in reply to the laconic epistle of that public-spirited nobleman (which has already appeared in the papers). The Marquis gets very much the worst of it. The Lord Mayor writes---"I have hitherto been burning Yorkshire coals at 22s. I am now burning Newcastle at the same price, equal in every respect to the Yorkshire. The merchant who has sent them to me says they are from pits which can supply a very large quantity, and *which have offered immediately to secede from the combination if I will take them under my patronage.* I have an appointment with the representatives of coal-owners, ship-owners, a coal-merchants, who have also proposed to leave the combination if I will give them such support as I have given the merchant who first supplied me with 22s. coals. He is obliged daily to decline orders *from the great pressure of business*, notwithstanding the money is offered before the coals are delivered. I am satisfied of this, that those who leave the combination first will reap the harvest." His lordship adds---"My advice is to burn any coals but what are called 'best' for a few months, without interfering with you or your regulations. Your lordship will then be able to keep your coals under ground (a threat which I understand has been already made), where I most heartily wish they were, instead of being in my cellars. I have, unfortunately, from 50 to 60 tons, which I had laid in before I became acquainted with the secrets of the coal trade. I now offer them to your lordship, or any of your friends, at 20 per cent. under the price you name. You will find they are the very same coals you speak of at 32s. 6d. per ton, and which you declare to be worth three tons of my 22s. ones."---Examiner March 17.

The *Courrier Francais* quotes letters from Constantinople, received in Paris by express, in 19 days, which make no mention of the hostilities alleged by the London *Herald*, to have taken place in Syria. They advert, however, to the dispositions and preparatives of the Sultan, who is said to resist all the representations of the French, English, and Austrian Ministers. They also speak of the new favour enjoyed by Tahir Pacha, as a characteristic circumstance, as the admiral has long been an advocate for war with Mehemet-Ali. Three English ships of the line were at Tenedos, and two at Metelin, and it was believed that Lord Ponsonby had applied for others. Another letter of the same date says:---"We have just received accounts from the camp in the Taurus. Ibrahim Pacha, with the aid of a demonstration made by the son of the Emir of the Druses, has stifled the revolt which had broken out in Syria. The Emir's son entered Suffet without striking a blow, and the rest of the insurgents fled to the mountains of Horan.---Prince Puckler intends to remain two months in Constantinople."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, published in the *Messager*:—"As far as regards the European Powers, Russia is interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the East, to the prolongation of which her whole influence is now devoted. For this reason she employs an infinity of courtesy, and even flattery, in her relations with England, and the fact may be judged from the reception given to Mr. M'Neill on his arrival at Tiflis. Scarcely had he made his appearance in the town before a dinner and ball were offered to him. He was not allowed to purchase a carriage to continue his journey, but one of the Emperor's caleches was placed at his disposal. In a word, the Emperor Nicholas himself had never met with a more brilliant reception, and it may, therefore, be expected that Mr. M'Neill will arrive in England as completely *Russianized* as was Lord Durham on his return from his Embassy to St. Petersburg."—*Paris, March* 28.

CAIRO, FEB. 10.---Kurschid Pasha, after sending the Prince of Nescheb and his family prisoners to Cairo, marched against Kassim, which he took, and is now only 10 days' march from Bassorah, that is, near the Persian Gulf. That country is however, inhabited by very warlike tribes, the Bedouins of Lachia, who will give the Egyptian troops no little trouble. It is not known whether it is a part of Mehemet's Ali's plan to get possession of Bassorah. Kurschid, formerly his slave, is devoted to him, and should he be so fortunate as to make himself master of the mouths of the united Tigris and Euphrates, the fall of Bassorah would create a great sensation, not only in Asia, but in Europe, and increase the difficulties of the Oriental question. Either the Pasha of Bagdad or the English would be obliged to drive the Egyptians from Bassorah---the Pasha, because he will be convinced that an attack on Bagdad itself is intended; the English, because they will not give up the navigation of the Euphrates, nor allow the dominion of Mehemet Ali to extend to the Persian Gulf. If the Pasha of Bagdad attacks, Ibrahim will not be inactive on the frontier of Anatolia, and the peace, maintained with so much trouble, is at an end. Thus we see that the events in Arabia are of great importance, and their consequences may extend to Europe. ---*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

Extract of a letter from Christiania, in Norway, of the 27th ult.:—"The Storthing sits every day except Sundays. The public are admitted into the galleries without tickets. The reporting of the debates is carried on by the journalists, who have had a box fitted up for themselves at their own expense. Ladies attend in great numbers; and the utmost order is preserved without the interference of any police-officers. The members, who are all either burghers, or from the country, there being no nobles in Norway, preserve all the dignity worthy the representatives of a free people, even during the warmest discussion. The government has this session presented thirty-two new bills and eighteen Royal propositions."

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